"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are occasional thunderstorms in the afternoon, warmer, south to southwest winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 76⅞; corn, 28¾; cotton, 7 13-16.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Weyler arrives at Cienfuegos. The Queen Regent pardons a Cuban leader condemned to death. Parnellite Member of Parliament dead.—Page 1.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday completed the schedules of the tariff relating to raw wool and advanced into the paragraphs on manufactured woolen goods. Mr. Hoar spoke of Mr. Bryan's position on the tariff, and brought Senators Mantle, Allen, and Stewart to the latter's defense. Mr. Quay was defeated in his effort to have the House ad valorem rates on third-class wool adopted.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Collector of the Port James T. Kilbreth died at Southampton, L. I., last evening, after an illness of a week. He leaves an honorable record.

Caught in a sudden rainstorm in Williamsburg, Miss Provencher sought temporary shelter in Otto Nill's barber shop. They fell in love with each other on the spot, and half an hour later they were married. Mr. Nill was a widower.

Queen Victoria received the members of Parliament and many local and provincial officials yesterday morning, and in the afternoon returned in state to Windsor. In the evening there was a gala performance of the opera at Covent Garden, which was attended by members of the royal family and many other distinguished personages.

The Ohio Republican Convention yesterday renominated Gov. Bushnell and pledged the party support to Mark A. Hanna as his own successor in the United States Senate for both the short and long terms. The platform approves the National and State Administrations, and also the Hawaiian treaty.

Page 2.

Edward M. Shepard, finding that his remarks of Tuesday night had been misconstrued, made a statement yesterday emphasizing the point he made against linking the fortunes of Mr. Low's candidacy and the Citizens' Union with the Republican machine.

The Democratic conference committees named to consult as to plans for the Greater New York campaign will meet at the Hoffman House at 8 o'clock to-morrow night. They will agree upon a basis of representation that will make the Democratic City Convention three or four times as large as the Republican City Convention.

Page 3.

Of the boys taking the examinations for entrance to the College of the City of New York, 778 passed the ordeal successfully. This is less than half of those who tried for admission.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, an actor, the son-in-law of Peter De Lacy, was arrested in Chicago at the request of the police here. He is wanted for assault, his wife making the charge against him.

Ricardo di Requesens and Mrs. Reineman were arraigned in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Brown, and pleaded not guilty of forging and attempting to issue Costa Rican banknotes. Their trial was set for the October term.

Walter B. Humphreys attempted to shoot Lawyer M. V. Bergen in the latter's office in Camden, N. J. Martin V. Bergen, second, a nephew of the lawyer, and formerly a Princeton football player, "tackled" Humphreys in time to save his uncle's life.

Charles M. Fegenbush, alias C. M. F. Bush of Denver, was arrested on Broadway, charged with being a fugitive from justice. When the police searched his office in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building they found alleged decoy letters to hotel clerks all over the country, and toy watches packed up in salt.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York yesterday it was decided that the Mayor's scheme for the purchase of the old Columbia College building for their use was not practical. The noise from the railroad yards was deafening, and Commissioner McSweeney said the premises were better fitted for a tin-can factory than anything else.

Page 4.

Southfield, Northfield, and Westfield are being heavily bonded for the improvement of highways.

Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii is considered in a more serious light than was at first made known by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is accepted as almost an ultimatum that the treaty must not be perfected.

In a case yesterday brought by the Brooklyn Health Department against a rubber composition manufacturing firm, witnesses were introduced to testify as to how they were affected by the odors. Ill-health and loss of weight were ascribed to the rubber odors, and a policeman testified that he could not sleep.

Senator Allen of Nebraska, Congressman Knowles of South Dakota, and W. J. Bryan deny the statement of Prof. L. C. Bateman of Maine, to the effect that Mr. Bryan's gift of $1,500 to the Populistic National Committee was conditional upon the understanding that no action against fusion should be taken by the Populistic National Convention.

Owing to the great growth of the street-car mail service in large cities, a complication has arisen as to what department the men therein employed shall belong—whether to the Railway Mail Service or to the various Post Offices from which the cars are run. It was finally decided in Washington to place them in the personnel of the various Postmasters.

Page 5.

Yale's freshmen won at Poughkeepsie. Harvard's boat was second, and Cornell's third.

Gov. Griggs of New Jersey and a team of golf players from Paterson, N. J., were beaten at West Orange, yesterday, by the Essex County Country Club.

At the third and final day of the sale of J. B. Haggin's yearlings lower prices prevailed. A chestnut colt, by Sir Modred, brought $4,000.

Page 7.

The British training brig Sea Lark, with a crew numbering 121, due at Portsmouth last Thursday, is missing.

Samuel Adams Warner, a well-known architect, died Tuesday at his country home, in Roslyn, L. I., heart trouble being the cause of his death.

Gen. Di Cesnola says that the Statue of Bacchante will probably be placed on exhibition at the opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art next November.

Mrs. Johanna Dreyer was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of lunacy. Her husband says a meeting with some members of the Czar's family while abroad made his wife insane.

Mayor Strong visited Caledonian Hall, in Jackson Square, last night and talked to the Independence Hall Democracy. He spoke of docks and dock improvement, and said if free to do as he chose he would make New York the shipping centre of the country.

A large attendance of New York society witnessed the wedding of Reginald H. Arnold and Miss Violet di Zerega, which was celebrated in St. Peter's Church, Westchestra, yesterday. The reception was held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Augustus di Zerega.

Two expeditions were sent out from the Seventh's camp, near Peekskill, yesterday, to teach the men the duties of soldiers in the field. One of them was attacked from ambush and a realistic scene ensued. The men were taught to pitch camp in an enemy's country. There was some interesting camp gossip.

Page 11.

The trial of the suit for divorce, begun by Mrs. Lillian Endicott against Dr. George W. Endicott of Plainfield, N. J., was begun in the Chancery Court at Newark yesterday. Mrs. Endicott was the first witness called.

Page 12.

Brooklyn city officials yesterday commented on Tuesday's court decision, which imperils the supply of cleaner drinking water.

Painter James T. Johnson, engaged at work yesterday on one of the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge, fell down the well hole, 120 feet in depth, and was killed.

Capt. Lampo of the steamship Leon, which arrived yesterday, told a story of a remarkable electric storm which he encountered last Monday while his vessel was off Cape Hatteras.

The Master Plasterers decided yesterday to put non-union men to work, and many building strikes are expected to result. The Hotel Astoria, it is thought, will be the first affected, as non-union men are said to be at work there now.

Lieut. Peary, the polar explorer, returned from Washington yesterday assured of the needed five years' leave, and prepared to leave for the North next month on a preliminary trip preparing for his main expedition to the pole, which is to start in March. He is confident of success in this attempt.

Senator Lexow was a witness yesterday in the suit against the American Tobacco Company. He was examined regarding the testimony given by the officers of the company in the investigation last February. District Attorney Olcott announced that the case of the prosecution had practically been made.

A fierce fire broke out about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the brick building at Laight and Greenwich Streets owned and occupied by the R. E. Dietz Company, manufacturer of lamps, lanterns, and oil stoves. The structure was entirely gutted, the first floor and the stock, valued at $75,000 being completely destroyed.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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SOCIAL DEMOCRACY BOOM.

249 Applications for Charters Received in Chicago in One Day, According to Secretary Kelliher.

CHICAGO, June 23.—"Inside of ninety days we will have in this country the most colossal organization of modern days, and its influence will be potent for generations."

These were the words to-day of Sylvester Kelliher, Secretary of the Social Democracy of America, and as some definite evidence of the promise of the future, he placed his hand on a monster package of opened letters and said that they represented 249 applications for charters for local organizations received within twenty-four hours.

READY TO ASSIST DEBS.

A St. Louis Artist and His Father Converts to Social Democracy.

TERRE HAUTE, June 23.—G. Manuel Klein, an artist, of St. Louis arrived here to-day, and offered his services to Eugene V. Debs in carrying out his plans of colonization. Before leaving St. Louis, Klein deeded his property at 2,502 Whittier Street to his wife. It is valued at $8,000. He also transferred securities worth several thousand dollars.

He retained merely enough money to pay his actual expenses. Immediately on his arrival Klein called at Debs's home and offered to do what he could to assist the leader of the Social Democracy in establishing a co-operative commonwealth in some Western State.

Klein showed Debs a letter from William Klein, his father, a resident of Austria, in which the latter states that he intends to sell his property, valued at $50,000, and come to this country and join the Debs movement. He says he will devote his entire estate to the cause.

GEORGE HARRISON TAKES A HAND.

He Will Promote Debs's Colony Scheme in South Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 23.—George Harrison, leader of the American Railway Union in this district, and an ardent Debs man, has begun arrangements with Eugene V. Debs for the location of the Southern portion of the latter's proposed Social Democracy Co-operative Colony in South Alabama.

Harrison is one of the men who has been on the blacklist since the strike of 1894 and out of employment since then. He is a member of the Grievance Committee of the Amalgamated Labor Unions of Birmingham district, and very influential in labor circles. Harrison has already gone so far as to arrange for options on a large tract of land. He says that there are 1,900 members of the Railway Union in and around Birmingham and 1,200 near Mobile. Many of them are blacklisted, and would gladly go into the colony. Harrison is confident his scheme will go through.

TWELVE SAVED, SIX DROWNED.

City of Antwerp Picks Up the Survivors of a Norwegian Bark.

FATHER POINT, Quebec, June 23.—Capt. Nash of the Furness Line steamship City of Antwerp, inward for Montreal, from Antwerp, reports that he has on board twelve seamen of the Norwegian bark Magchild, Capt. Tellefsen, from Philadelphia, for Quebec, with a cargo of coal. The Magchild capsized off Fame Point on the 21st inst., drowning the master, mate, steward, cook, and two seamen.

CUT IN A PITTSBURG MILL.

Wages to be Lowered in a Big Cotton Tie and Hoop Mill.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—J. Painter & Sons, proprietors of the largest cotton-tie and hoop mill in the world, informed their employes to-day that a reduction in wages would be made.

Notice has been sent to the tonnage men that when the present scale expires they will have to submit to an average cut of 30 per cent.

The mandate will include all the skilled employes, who hold membership in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the rollers, heaters, catchers, and others, and all employes on the cotton-tie, hoop, and bar mills.

About 500 men are affected.

SAID HE WAS THE MAYOR.

Fast Driver's Fare Frightened the Policeman Who Stopped Him.

Bicycle Policeman John Gilles wants to know whether the Mayor has the right to drive faster in the city than a plain everyday citizen. Gilles's post is on lower Eighth Avenue.

About 9 o'clock last night he noticed a cab driven faster than allowed by the city ordinance coming up the avenue, near Sixteenth Street. He rode alongside and cautioned the driver, who paid no attention to him, but kept on. Again the policeman warned the driver that he would have to slacken his speed or he would place him under arrest. Then a man with a beard put his head out of the cab window, and when Policeman Gilles saw him he almost fell from his wheel.

"I'm the Mayor," said the man.

"But—" stammered the policeman, not at all clear as to his duty.

"The Mayor is in a hurry to get home," added the man with the beard. "And is going to go home as fast as he pleases."

The cab was then driven on, but at a slackened speed.

Tradesmen's National Bank Wins.

MEDIA, Penn., June 23.—The suit of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York against the wool-importing firm of Philip Jagode & Co. of Philadelphia, was concluded to-day by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim, with interest, amounting to $11,047.16. Counsel for Jagode & Co. will appeal.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 2. Tickets good 30 days.—Adv.

HANNA IN FULL CONTROL

Ohio Republican Convention Pledge Its Support to Him as His Own Successor as Senator.

GOV. BUSHNELL RENOMINATED

The Platform Approves the Administration of President McKinley and the Doings of Congress—Hawaiian Treaty Indorsed—Speech by Senator Hanna.

Governor—ASA W. BUSHNELL.
Lieutenant Governor—A. W. JONES.
Supreme Judge—JACOB F. BURKETT.
Attorney General—FRANK MOUNETT.
State Treasurer—SAMUEL CAMPBELL.
School Commissioner—L. D. BONEBRAKE.
Member of Board of Public Works—C. A. GODDARD.

TOLEDO, June 23.—The Republican State Convention completed its work to-day in a session of less than four hours. While there had been a hard fight for two days for the control of the State Central Committee, there was every appearance of harmony and enthusiasm to-day. The two contested districts were decided in favor of the Dick candidates, and this showed that the State Committee stood 17 for Dick and 4 for Kurtz.

Senator Hanna was congratulated on the result, and all the delegates were seeking admittance to his apartments for conferences. Gov. Bushnell not only accepted the situation complacently before the convention assembled, by having friendly consultations with Senator Hanna, but he also made a strong speech of acceptance in the convention. When Gov. Bushnell declared, "In spite of the statements of the Democratic press, I accept," there was a loud demonstration. In the organization of the State Central Committee in the afternoon Gov. Bushnell named the Vice Chairman, while Senator Hanna selected the Chairman and the Secretary.

Senator Hanna returned to Cleveland this afternoon and will soon be back in Washington. Gov. Bushnell remains here until to-morrow. The two leaders had a friendly meeting before separating, and it is understood that they have reached an agreement on the organization of the State Executive Committee.

When the convention met, the temporary organization with Gen. C. H. Grosvenor in the chair, was made the permanent organization. There was more than the usual interest in the resolutions, and the Committee on Resolutions was in session all night trying to frame the platform so as to prevent a contest in the convention on the civil service, Cuban, and other questions.

The Platform.

As a result of its labors the committee presented to the convention the following platform.

The Republicans of Ohio rejoice in the magnificent victory of last year, whereby the people of the United States overwhelmingly decided in favor of an honest dollar and a chance to earn it, and elected as President that splendid son of Ohio, William McKinley.

The platform upon which that victory was won declares the true principles and policy of the Republican Party. To all the declarations of the platform we pledge anew our allegiance and unqualifiedly commend the President and Congress for their wise and statesmanlike execution of its pledges.

The Republican Party has always been the friend of the down-trodden and oppressed, and has always deeply sympathized with the struggle of any people for independence. We extend our sympathy to the patriots of Cuba in their efforts to achieve freedom from Spanish cruelty and oppression, and hope that the day of their deliverance is near at hand. We commend the course of the President, and express our confidence in his speedy and patriotic disposition of the Cuban question, in accordance with wise statesmanship and a firm and vigorous foreign policy.

We believe that the Administration in negotiating the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii has acted wisely, and we express the hope that the Senate will ratify the same.

We denounce the violation of the spirit of the civil service act by President Cleveland in those orders which extended its operation beyond its purpose and intent, and demand such revocation of orders or modification of the law as will accomplish its manifest purpose.

We commend reforms inaugurated in the Pension Bureau under the present Administration, and regard them as an earnest of the sincerity of our pledges to the veterans of the Republic, which we here renew of a watchful care and recognition and enforcement of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We favor the passage by Congress of such a law as will provide a national Board of Arbitration to secure, so far as possible, the adjustment and settlement of such differences as may arise between corporations engaged in inter-State commerce and their employes.

Faithfully wedded to the principle of protection, we demand for the wool growers of Ohio such ample protection for wool as shall speedily increase American flocks sufficiently to supply all American needs.

We indorse the wise, faithful, and satisfactory administration of Gov. Bushnell, and congratulate the people of this State upon the financial condition of their Commonwealth, which demonstrates that the legislative power of the State was economically and honestly exercised by a Republican Legislature. We promise a continuance of biennial sessions, such legislation as may be necessary to remedy the present inequalities of taxation, the making of only such appropriations as may properly be required for the needs of our rapidly growing State, and the avoidance of unnecessary special legislation, believing that the Republican idea of home rule is best subserved by leaving the broadest possible powers of local government with the people. The success of the Republican Party will insure the advantages of better schools, better roads, and all those progressive ideas which keep Ohio at the head of the sisterhood of States.

The thanks of the people of this State are due to Senators Foraker and Hanna for their splendid efforts during the present session of Congress, and we congratulate the people on their representation in the United States Senate.

Desiring to continue such representation and appreciative of his services to the party and to the people of the State and Nation, and his eminent and proved fitness for the position, we indorse the candidacy of the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna for United States Senator to succeed himself, and pledge the support of the party in the next General Assembly to his election to both the short and long terms.

Senator Hanna as an Orator.

The mention of Senator Hanna's name was greeted with loud demonstrations, and after the resolutions were adopted the Senator was called for.

The feature of the convention was the speech of Senator Hanna. Gov. Bushnell, Lieut. Gov. Jones, Gen. Grosvenor, and others, who spoke, had been frequently heard, but Senator Hanna was not known before in his own State as an orator. His delivery was forcible, and he captured the convention. He was enthusiastically cheered and congratulated more on his effort to-day than on his triumph of yesterday.

Senator Hanna, after returning thanks, said: "We are warned that there is danger ahead for the Republican Party next Fall. We accept that warning and will be, as ever, ready to meet it. It has been my experience in campaigns in Ohio to witness the fact that when the Republican Party sees anything to do they don't wait long in getting ready to do it. By your act to-day you have demonstrated to the State and to the Nation that the Republican Party is solid and united and determined.

"We are further told that the opposition propose to revive the lately thrashed straw, they are going to talk about free silver again; but you won't hear any more talk about free wool. The Republican Party in Congress, appreciating the fact that the responsibility of lifting this country out of the very depths of despondency in its business arrangements rests upon it, have carefully prepared and are now in the act of making a law which will be the most scientific, the best balanced, and the most just tariff law that this country has ever known, and in this presence I desire publicly to thank your honorable Chairman for the part he has taken in that work. To him, more than any other member of the Ways and Means Committee, is due this ample protection on wool. I am trying to keep up with him in the Senate, but I have not got there yet.

Praise for the President.

"A word about the Administration. I would not feel that I had accomplished what to me is the greatest pleasure unless I accept this opportunity of speaking of our distinguished chieftain, President McKinley.

"I want to assure the Republicans of Ohio that he has not only filled their greatest expectations, but he has more than filled the expectations of the whole country and the nations of the earth. Great now as the leader of men, he has grown with every opportunity; grown by meeting every conflict which comes to a nation's leader; possessed of a great heart, which beats for the American people, and which will always beat for those who look to him for wisdom. Gentlemen of the Convention, it is my pleasure to say that the President of the United States has won golden opinions from every party, every class of citizens, and is better, purer, and better able to justify not only the predictions of his friends, but the hope of everybody.

"In the opening of this campaign, I want simply to say one word: That the secret of all success is unity of purpose, devotion to party, and last but not least, organization. I don't need to give the Republicans of Ohio any advice on that statement, but I am prepared to join hands with our distinguished Governor and with him take my place in the front rank, and from start to finish I am with the boys."

Nominations were then made, as named above.

Nominee Made Speeches.

Gov. Bushnell, Lieut. Gov. Jones, and Attorney General Monnett addressed the convention in accepting their respective nominations.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the new State Central Committee organized with Harry M. Daugherty as Chairman, C. R. Fisher as Vice Chairman, and Peter Durr as Secretary. Daugherty and Durr are Hanna and Dick men. Fisher was a Kurtz man in the contest for control of the committee. All were elected unanimously.

A BIMETALLIC CONVENTION.

Held in Cincinnati—Its Object to Form Free Coinage Clubs.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The Bimetallic Convention to-day adopted the constitution proposed by the committee. It provides that the name shall be "The League of Ohio Valley Bimetallic Clubs," to consist of clubs of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana. The object is to encourage and assist in the formation of bimetallic clubs for organized work in advocating the principle of the free coinage of silver and gold upon equal terms.

The officers will be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. Clubs joining the league are to pay an initiation fee of $1. The league pledges itself not to influence any political convention, except in the matter of bimetallism, and not to favor any political candidate. An invitation to hold the next meeting at Indianapolis was received and filed.

BASEBALL MAN IN POLITICS.

Harry C. Pulliam Nominated for the Legislature in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—Harry C. Pulliam, President of the Louisville Baseball Club, was nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats of his legislative district in this city at yesterday's primary.

Mr. Pulliam's selection was all the more a compliment because he did not have an opportunity to make a canvass, being away from the city with the Colonels during the entire campaign. The members of the Louisville team telegraphed their thanks to the voters of the district this morning, and promised in return to land the Colonels in the first division.

EDWARD S. STOKES'S CONDITION.

No Ground for the Report of Serious Illness at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 23.—There is no ground for the report that Edward S. Stokes is in a serious condition.

Mr. Stokes takes daily exercise on horseback, and after a short stay here expects to go abroad.

LIQUID-PROOF PAPER.

How Liquor Is Taken from New York to Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 23.—The manufacture of liquid-proof paper at Rock City Falls, N. Y., just over the State line of Vermont, has become an accomplished fact. The first considerable use for the paper has been in the evasion of the Vermont prohibitory liquor law and the New York Raines statute by "doing up" liquor for transportation and "bottle" use and trade.

Paper bottles are also manufactured from this liquid-proof paper. It is coming quite into use by illicit liquor dealers in this city. The demand for this purpose promises to be a large one.

OLD GEORGIA LAW REVIVED.

Its Object to Protect Children from Dangerous Influences.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—An old Georgia statute forbidding the residence of children in houses of ill-fame was resurrected today, and the police made a raid on the local Tenderloin district, carrying to police barracks with them an assorted lot of children, from infants in swaddling clothes to children ten years of age. The unfortunate mothers were frantic. Several of them have taken out habeas corpus proceedings, which will be tried to-morrow.

The children were removed to the Home for the Friendless, where they will remain, unless taken thence by process of law, until they come of age. Some of the mothers are so desperate that they have also made application for admission.

A GEORGIA BUBBLE BURSTS.

The Okefinokee Swamp Company Placed in a Receiver's Hands.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—The Okefinokee Swamp Company, which has absorbed as much as $540,500 in the purchase from the State of Georgia in 1891 to 240,000 acres of water and land at a total cost of $63,101.08, and in the various improvements and expenses of the enterprise, failed to-day, and a receiver for the concern was named by Judge Lumpkin.

The company has borrowed money from, and is indebted to, Gen. Henry R. Jackson of Savannah, Frank Cox of Philadelphia, and John W. Weed of New York. The scheme was the conception of Capt. Harry Jackson, deceased, and after his death was continued by the stockholders, who now pray the court to assume control and apportion to each what remains of the immense amount subscribed to the venture.

The bill claims that the company is in debt $368,500, is hopelessly insolvent, and, in addition, owes its countless employes back pay for May and June. It is probable that the business of the company will be permanently adjusted.

The failure is attributed to the prevailing hard times and inability of the company to dispose of its output. Capitalists in Chicago and New Orleans are also interested in this enterprise.

The best possible cure for Headache is Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. 50c. and $1. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

COLLECTOR KILBRETH DEAD

Succumbed After a Week's Illness with Pneumonia That Was Complicated by Other Troubles.

HIS SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC

Was in Politics for a Quarter of a Century—One of the Ablest Judges on the Bench—Leaves an Honorable Record.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 23.—Collector of the Port James T. Kilbreth died at 6:30 this evening. He passed a poor night last night, and this morning rallied for a short time. He then began to sink again, and at 6 o'clock hope was abandoned. He died thirty minutes later.

He had been ill for a week with pneumonia. To this was added stomach and liver trouble. Up to last night the physicians had hopes of saving him, as his strength was maintained well, but last night he began to sink, and was weak when he rallied. His family was at his bedside when he died.

James T. Kilbreth was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. Having obtained a rudimentary education in the public schools of that city, he was sent to Harvard University, and was graduated with the class of 1862. Robert T. Lincoln was a classmate of his. Subsequently he took the full course in the Harvard Law School. He then came to this city and began the practice of his profession. He soon made himself felt in the community as a progressive and conscientious citizen. He took a prominent part in the movement for municipal reform which followed the Tweed exposures, and in 1873 Mayor Havemeyer appointed him a Police Justice. The Board of Aldermen of that period refused to confirm Mr. Kilbreth's appointment and endeavored to make a dicker with the Mayor for an exchange of patronage.

It was Mayor Havemeyer's defiance of the Board of Aldermen and resistance to their demands for a deal that led to the passage of an act by the State Legislature depriving the Aldermen of any power in the matter, and giving the Mayor the unrestricted appointing power. The appointment of James T. Kilbreth as Police Justice was therefore made effective after a delay of several months. From the beginning of his term Judge Kilbreth's associates regarded him as the ablest man on the bench. They deferred to him in matters of law and selected him to preside in the Court of Special Sessions, relieving him of police court assignments.

Under the methods in vogue prior to Judge Kilbreth's identification with the Court of Special Sessions, that court had commanded no more respect, as a source or agency of law, than the police courts. Judge Kilbreth introduced judicial and legal forms. At the end of the first year of his administration the Court of Special Sessions was recognized as a court in which the law occupied first place, and the opinions of which were such good law that they were often accepted as final. This new order of things which he established won commendation from all who had occasion to submit their cases to Judge Kilbreth's determination. Litigants against whom he ruled never felt disposed to complain of injustice at his hands.

In 1882 Justice Kilbreth was reappointed for a full term by Mayor Franklin Edson. He continued to discharge his duties on the bench in a manner that retained for him the highest respect of the public and the confidence and esteem of his associates. When his term expired Dec. 31, 1892, Mayor Grant declined to reappoint him, presumably because Justice Kilbreth's sympathies never were with Tammany Hall. Although always a consistent Democrat, Mr. Kilbreth was not of the spoilsmen's order. His opposition to Tammany Hall methods led him to join the old Irving Hall organization, and subsequently the County Democracy. From the time that Grover Cleveland first made his mark on political history, throughout his career, Mr. Kilbreth was his admirer and friend. He was a member of the Democratic Club, the New York Bar Association, and of the Century and Harvard Clubs.

Judge Kilbreth's domestic life was very happy. About 1872 he married Mrs. Oudin, widow of Lucien Oudin of this city. By this marriage he became the brother-in-law of Gen. Felix Agnus, proprietor of The Baltimore American. Mrs. Oudin had six sons by her first marriage. One of them was Eugene Oudin, the celebrated tenor singer, and another is Lucien Oudin, who is practicing law in this city. Judge Kilbreth had a Summer home at Southampton, L. I.

The appointment of Judge Kilbreth as Collector of the Port of New York by President Cleveland in July, 1893, was unexpected by him and a great surprise to the politicians. He was selected for the office by Mr. Cleveland without any suggestion or political backing whatever. The appointment was widely and cordially commended, however, and Mr. Kilbreth's administration of the duties of that responsible post was such as to fully justify all that had previously been said of his ability and high character as a public official.

HUMOROUS CHICAGO BURGLARS.

They Ply Their Trade and Telephone the Fact to the Police.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Last night the plumbing establishment of J. W. McDermott, at 49 Dearborn Street, was entered by burglars, and goods valued at $200 carried away. The burglars also made an attempt to open the safe in the front part of the store, but were unsuccessful, and carried away tools, gas fixtures, and other articles.

The thieves then gained entrance into the steamfitting establishment of Foster & Gidden, in the rear of the same building, and made their escape with $50 worth of steamfitting apparatus. The burglars from McDermott's place telephoned to the Central Station, and told the police they were at 49 Dearborn Street to crack a safe. The police treated the matter as a joke, and no officers were sent to make an investigation.

CHICAGO'S NEW TROLLEY LINE.

Construction of the General Electric Street Railway to be Begun.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Inside of ten days a force of engineers will be on the ground to superintend the construction of the General Electric Street Railway Company's system on the South Side.

As much as possible of the company's fifty-nine miles of single track will be built before the snow flies, and when the whole is completed the investment will represent an expenditure of upward of $6,000,000.

The system will be the underground trolley, under the patents of the Love Electric Traction Company, which is backed by J. Pierpont Morgan and other Eastern capitalists.

CHICAGO STUDENTS FIGHT.

CHICAGO, June 23.—War broke out afresh this morning at the University of Chicago, and in a fight, which resulted from an attempt of the junior class to fly its colors from the flagpole, two students were seriously injured.

They are C. D. Bachele, senior; severely bruised about the head and face, and John Lamay, graduate, badly injured by being struck in the face with a club.

Several members of the junior class ran up their class flag to the top of the large flagpole. The under class men made a rush for the junior colors.

In the fight Bachele drew a knife, but before he was able to use it he was knocked down.

Supplies for Summer Cottages.
Green Mountain *certified* condensed milk, an absolutely pure and germ-free milk, should be included in all orders for yachting, camping, and Summer supplies. Families and campers supplied by case or less.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.—Adv.

SENATOR CULLOM ILL.

Overcome by Tariff Talk and Importunity of Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senator Cullom is sick at home to-day. He has been overcome by the long tariff discussion in the Senate, and the demands of officeseekers. His condition is not serious.

TO TAX MONEY LENDERS.

St. Louis City Legislators Propose a Heavy License Fee.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The chattel mortgage sharks have aroused the city legislators, and a bill was introduced in the House of Delegates last night to impose a high license upon them.

Under the bill, all men who lend money for interest in sums less than $500 must pay $1,000 annual license fee.

WHITE ANTS IN CLEVELAND.

Supposed to Have Been Brought Over in an Immigrant's Baggage.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Prof. Odontosh of St. Ignatius College here, has discovered the presence in a west-side house of termites, or white ants, the African pest. So far as is known termites have never before been seen alive in this part of the world. They are indigenous to Africa, where they build great earth structures as high as trees.

They have been found in some European countries. It is supposed that an immigrant came from some one or these countries to Cleveland with a nest of termites in his trunk.

TO SUE FOR HIS DIPLOMA.

A Colored Student at Rush Medical College Wants His Rights.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Timothy Vanburen Overton, a colored student of Rush Medical College, has begun proceedings in the Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus, compelling the college authorities to issue to him a diploma.

Overton says he was informed that a diploma would not be issued to him upon the ground that he had during the examination copied answers from other students to assist him in his passage.

Overton says that he has demanded proof of the charges, but asserts that none has been forthcoming.

A CHICAGO PAINTER'S LEGACY.

E. G. Meyers Has Word that He Is Heir to $201,000.

CHICAGO, June 23.—E. G. Meyers, a poor painter, at 11 South Centre Avenue, has become possessed of $201,000 by legacies from relatives in Germany.

Letters from the administrator of the estate of Joseph Meyers, who is dead in Augsburg, tell his heir in Chicago that there are waiting for him over there the German equivalent of 146,000 American dollars, and in addition comes belated news that a year ago Frau Weber died and left her nephew $55,000, which has been looking for him ever since. Meyers is so poor that he has not money to go over as far as New York on his way to take possession of his fortune.

PARALYZED WHILE FISHING.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 23.—News reaches this city of a peculiar accident among the Grand Islands, in Lake Champlain, to a prominent man who lost his life at the age of seventy-three.

William McGowan, a resident of Grand Isle, who had been the subject of paralytic shocks, often employed himself in fishing. He went out in his boat on Saturday afternoon to a point near Savage Island, in the lake, to fish.

Toward nightfall a boat was discovered with a man's body hanging over the side, and on going out from the shore it was found that Mr. McGowan had sustained a shock, his head and the upper part of the body falling into the water, while one foot, which was caught in the seat, held the dead body to the side of the boat. Life was extinct.

Mr. McGowan was a well and widely known citizen, having represented Grand Isle in the Assembly, been a State Senator, and held a Government position in the customs service at Alburgh.

ROMANCE OF A RAINSTORM.

Virginia Provencher, an orphan, twenty-two years old, who had been a silk weaver in Lowell, Mass., went to Brooklyn in search of employment. She was searching for a house in Keap Street on the night of June 1, when, overtaken by a heavy rainstorm, she got dripping wet and entered Otto Nill's barber shop on Union Avenue, near Scholes Street and asked for shelter until the storm passed. Nill was a widower, and was attracted by the young woman's appearance.

It proved that it was a case of love at first sight on both sides, for after exchanging their personal history, Nill immediately proposed marriage and was accepted. Nill called several friends, and he led the young woman to the home of the Rev. James G. Ditmars, pastor of the Hope Baptist Church, of which he is a member, and there they were married. Their meeting and marriage were done in half an hour. Since then the couple have been living at 12 Scholes Street, and she has taken to the care of Nill's two small children as if she were their own mother.

Mrs. Nill's father was a French missionary, and preached in the Indian School in Pennsylvania. Her mother was an Indian squaw.

Kentucky Bonds Valid.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 23.—The Court of Appeals decided to-day that $500,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the last Legislature are valid, although there is a provision in the Constitution limiting the State's indebtedness to $500,000. The Court's opinion in substance is that the limitation seems clearly to be a limitation upon the power of the General Assembly to provide for any casual deficit or failure of revenue, and to have no reference to debts heretofore created for that or other purposes.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure is higher off the Atlantic and North Pacific coasts. Rain has fallen in the upper lake region, the Ohio, Missouri, and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and in the South Atlantic States.

The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States, has generally fallen in the Missouri Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in the Atlantic States, light showers in the lake regions, Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and the South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	Times. 1897.
3 A. M.	71	60	63
6 A. M.	70	60	63
9 A. M.	76	66	71
12 M.	81	73	78
4 P. M.	86	72	78
6 P. M.	83	72	77
9 P. M.	78	71	74
12 P. M.	72	69	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72.25
Weather Bureau	66.00
Corresponding date 1896	77.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70.00

HONORED BY VICTORIA

Lords and Commons Received by Her Majesty at Buckingham.

MANY LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS PRESENTED.

A Magnificent Scene in the Great Ballroom of the Palace, Witnessed by Members of the Royal Family and the Queen's Household.

LONDON, June 23.—This day was one of the most fatiguing of the week for the Queen. The chief event of the day was the reception of several distinguished bodies of official personages. After this elaborate ceremonial the Queen returned from Buckingham Palace to Windsor, stopping en route at Slough, Eton College, and at the castle gates at Windsor to receive addresses.

One of the most interesting events of the entire week was the presentation to the Queen of congratulatory addresses by both houses of Parliament, which took place at Buckingham Palace this morning.

Nearly half a century has passed since the House of Commons visited the sovereign in a body, the last occasion being the presentation of an address acknowledging the reception of the Queen's message announcing the declaration of war against Russia, and not since the early forties, when addresses were made congratulating the Queen on the failure of attempts at assassination, has she received the two houses together.

There were brief formalities at Westminster to-day. The two houses met, and the formal announcement being made by Lord Halsbury in the House of Lords and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, that the Queen would be pleased to receive the members of both houses, they proceeded in stately procession to the palace.

The Ballroom at Buckingham.

The reception took place in the ballroom of the palace. The ballroom is a large

on her arrival and in semi-state. Her Majesty was greeted with the same enthusiasm as on Monday.

Greeted by 10,000 Children.

There was a pretty sight on Constitution Hill, near the palace, where, on the grand stands used to view the procession yesterday, 10,000 children had assembled from the board schools, British Church of England schools, Wesleyan schools, Catholic schools, and Jewish schools, to be inspected by her Majesty. Each child wore a special medal and a red badge, and the teachers wore blue badges and white dresses. All the children were dressed in their "Sunday best," and presented a very pretty picture.

On the arrival of the Queen the children all joined in singing the national anthem, led by a band, with a heartiness and freshness never surpassed.

The Marquis of Londonderry, as Chairman, presented her Majesty an address in behalf of the School Board, and the Bishop of London and others did the same in behalf of the other school bodies. Among the members of the committee present were Cardinal Vaughan and Baron Rothschild.

There was a tremendous outburst of cheering as the Queen left. Perfect weather prevailed.

Receptions at Slough and Eton.

The Queen arrived at Slough at 6:30 P. M., and was received there by Baron Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, the Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and by the other county officials. Addresses were presented to her Majesty by the County Magistrates, the County Council, and the Urban District Council.

Her Majesty replied briefly to each address and left Slough through a castellated arch of the mediaeval period. The whole place was decorated in the most handsome manner. The Royal Horse Guards furnished the escort of the Queen.

At Eton College, a gateway of the period when the college was founded, that of Henry VI., (1440,) had been erected, and there were also statues representing Henry and Margaret of Anjou, as well as of the patron saints of the college, St. Mary and St. Nicholas. On the summit of the arch stood four Eton boys, dressed as heralds, and they assumed to sound their trumpets, which was done by the State Trumpeters of the Guards.

At the entrance of the Upper School, where the Queen stopped, there was an arcade of the Jacobin period, on which were emblazoned the names of the boys educated at Eton, and who subsequently have become famous. Some of the names were illuminated on parchment and entitled "The Roll of the Famous." They included those of Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, A. J. Balfour, the late Lord Randolph Churchill, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Roberts of Candahar, the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada; the Earl of Durham, and the Marquis of Dufferin.

Her Majesty was presented with addresses by the college authorities and by the Oppidans of Eton, to which she replied in each case.

At the conclusion of the ceremony at Eton the Queen asked for her grandson, Prince Arthur of Connaught, who, in his Eton jacket and collar, walked to her carriage and shook hands with the Queen. The journey was then continued.

The Queen Arrives at Windsor.

The Queen's next court was at Windsor Bridge, where a fine arch of the period of Edward III. had been erected. There her Majesty received an address from the Thames Conservancy.

The final episode of the progress was at the castle gates, where the addresses from the Windsor bodies were received. As the Queen's carriage appeared at the entrance to her home the national anthem was chanted in welcome by 300 voices. The day's festivities were brought to an end by an illumination of the palace.

ROYAL FAMILY BELOVED.

Loyal Greetings to the Latest Heir of the Queen.

LONDON, June 23.—A reporter of The Daily Chronicle, in his account of the scenes about Buckingham Palace yesterday, says:

"The most touching incident of the day was to come. I had moved out into the forecourt when a cheer from the people just beyond the railings warned me to look back. Then, above the gold and crimson of the centre balcony, the nurses of the Duchess of York were seen opening a window, and her two children came out into the sunlight in plain white frocks with blue sashes. Behind them was a slight form tinier still. As the eldest heard the cheering he raised his little arm above his eyes and saluted.

"The people's enthusiasm burst all bounds. They broke past the policemen, rushed beneath the horses' heads, and clambered to the very railings of the palace gate. The child seemed to recognize that something more was required of him, and while his little brother stamped with glee and waved his arms, the latest heir of Queen Victoria saluted with both hands at once."

LONDON STREETS THRONGED.

Great Crowds Witness the Second Night's Illumination.

LONDON, June 23.—Great crowds viewed the illuminations this evening, crowds much greater than those of Tuesday night. The processional route and the side streets were packed with every conceivable sort of vehicle from coster's cart and tumbril to handsomely appointed coaches, private open carriages and omnibuses specially chartered for the occasion carrying ladies and gentlemen in full evening dress.

In many parts, where the police diverted the traffic into the side streets, men and sometimes women could be seen leaving their carriages and mingling with the crowd in order to get a better view.

At the West End the route from the Strand to St. James's Street was packed to suffocation. The heat was intense; many women fainted, and the ambulances were kept busy.

Trafalgar Square was the centre of an immense throng, and the police had hard work to keep the people moving. The route along which members of the royal family drove to and from Covent Garden Opera House was kept clear, but the sidewalks were crammed by the populace, who cheered the royal carriages vociferously.

Black Flags Carried in Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 23.—The city is gayly illuminated to-night, and there have been further disorderly scenes. Black flags were carried about on College Green, and the police were frequently compelled to charge the crowd. Many arrests have been made.

ROYALTY AT THE OPERA.

A Brilliant Scene at the Gala Performance at Covent Garden in Honor of the Jubilee.

LONDON, June 23.—To-night was a gala night at Covent Garden Opera House, where the whole programme and performance reflected the greatest credit on Manager Maurice Grau.

The event fairly rivalled the procession as an attraction to Londoners. For miles around Covent Garden the streets were crowded, and the crush of carriages was so dense that many men, wearing gorgeous uniforms and covered with jewels, had to walk for long distances amid the varying comments of the crowd.

Many others, like the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Devonshire, drove to the Opera House in State carriages, with coachmen and footmen resplendent in State liveries.

In front of the Opera House was a mounted guard of honor; inside the Earl of Lathom, with a lot of Gold Bricks, awaited the arrival of the royal party, while Beefeaters lined the stairway and mounted guard outside the royal box.

Meantime the house filled, and the scene was most gorgeous. The women blazed with jewelry; nearly every man wore a uniform of some sort, while the Indian Princes, dressed in native costume, occupied prominent boxes and were curious spectators of the glittering display.

At length the royal party began to arrive, the Princess of Wales coming first. Her costume was white, embroidered with silver; upon her head she wore a beautiful diamond tiara, pearls around her neck, and a long row of orders across her bodice. As she entered the royal box the audience rose and the band played the national anthem.

The rest of the party then filed into the box, each preceded by the Earl of Lathom, walking backward. Among them were all the visiting Princes and all the members of the English royal family, except the Queen, the Empress Frederick of Germany, and the Princess Beatrice.

As soon as they were seated the curtain rose, disclosing the entire cast of the opera, among them Mme. Melba and MM. De Reszke, grouped upon the stage. Then followed such a rendering of the national anthem as it never had before; after which was carried out Mr. Grau's carefully arranged programme, including the second act of "Tannhauser," the third act of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," and the fourth act of "The Huguenots."

The efforts of the singers and the orchestra were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the performance surpassed in every way the famous gala performance given at Covent Garden for the Emperor of Germany.

The scene was one of incomparable loveliness. It was a veritable fairy land. The whole interior of the structure was hidden by freshly cut flowers, principally roses. The upper tier of boxes was a mass of Marechal Niels, the next tier a mass of pink roses, and the bottom tier of rich, dark-red roses. White flowers adorned the Royal box, which was surmounted by an enormous floral crown of crimson roses and golden orchids. The box was decorated in the Louis XVI. style, the chairs and settees being covered with white and yellow silk. The same material fluted and patterned into diamonds formed the ceiling.

The box was a beautiful picture. The Prince of Wales wore the red uniform of the Field Marshal, and among all the other Princes there were no two uniforms alike. The royal group seemed a collection of glittering orders and beautiful gowns. The Princess of Naples wore some wonderful diamonds, and the Grand Duchess Sergius displayed the largest emerald in the world.

It was noticeable, however, that the members of the royal party were less lavish in jewelry than many ladies in the other boxes, who were fairly plastered with gems.

The audience included all the leaders of official and social England and all of the Ambassadors. Ambassador Hay, with Miss Hay and Spencer Eddy, occupied his own box. In the other boxes were seen the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Lonsdale, Lady Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, and the Duchess of Marlborough in a costume of white and wearing her famous pearls. Her Grace attracted a great deal of attention.

In the stalls were Mrs. John W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Curzon, and Mr. and Mrs. Carter of the American Embassy. Creighton Webb paraded the corridors in knee breeches. Hall the audience left before the end of the performance, anxious to get to their carriages, but an enormous crowd stood outside for three hours and cheered everybody as they went away.

JUBILEE YACHT RACE.

DOVER, England, June 23.—Thirteen yachts started from here to-day in a race from Dover to Heligoland for the German Emperor's Cup, presented by Emperor William II., in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, to be raced for by all yachts belonging to any royal or recognized British yacht club, built in the United Kingdom or Ireland, of forty tons and upward, and owned by British subjects. When the yachts started, almost a dead calm prevailed.

The starters were: Gwynfa, cutter, 57 tons, owned by T. Hewitt Myring; Cygnet, yawl, 57 tons, Edward Nelson; Corisande, yawl, 100 tons, Duke of Leeds; Astrope, schooner, 161 tons, Albert Wood; Freda, yawl, 120 tons, Wyndham F. Cook; Jullanar, yawl, 126 tons, E. C. F. James; Lady Ruth, yawl, 57 tons, Howard W. Trollope; Merry Thought, yawl, 73 tons, Cecil Quentin; Goddess, ketch, 176 tons, F. W. L. Popham; Anemone, yawl, 96 tons, James H. Haggas; Cetonia, schooner, 203 tons, Lord Iveagh; Ariadne, schooner, 380 tons, the Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram; Amphitrite, schooner, 161 tons, Sir Frederick Wills, Bart.

Not any of the crack English yachts were among the racers. At the South Foreland Amenone, Gwynfa, and Freda were leading.

AMERICAN FLAG TORN DOWN.

HALIFAX, June 23.—The United States flag was deliberately torn from a string of other flags on Sackville Street yesterday, Queen Victoria's jubilee day. The flags were displayed by Thomas Lownds from his residence. The flag was a very large one and only the band of it was left on the rope.

Some time ago Mr. Lownds received a threatening letter concerning the United States flag which was displayed by him on another occasion. The act was committed early in the morning, and the perpetrators got off before they could be arrested.

THANKSGIVING IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—An eloquent tribute to the long and illustrious reign of Queen Victoria was a feature of the opening prayer before the Senate to-day by the acting Chaplain, the Rev. Hugh Johnson.

"We thank Thee," he invoked, "for the demonstrations of joy, both National and International, over her Majesty Queen Victoria's completion of her long and illustrious reign of sixty years; we thank Thee for her exemplary life and personal qualities as wife, as Queen, as mother; that her Court has been pure, and her throne without a blemish; we thank Thee for all the achievements of the Anglo-Saxon race during this auspicious period of the world's history in all avenues of literature, art, science; for the cordial relations between the two great nations, one in language, literature, laws, civil and religious liberty. May they be bound together in perpetual bonds of peace."

The Cotton Exchange's Greeting.

This cable message, an answer to one sent by the New York Cotton Exchange on Monday, was received yesterday:

To the President of the New York Cotton Exchange, New York: The Liverpool Cotton Association thanks the New York Cotton Exchange most sincerely for joyful sympathy in Great Britain's jubilee festival, and heartily reciprocates noble wishes for continuance of close and friendly union between our two countries. Your congratulatory message forwarded to her Majesty.

OELRICHS, President.

Hannis Taylor Eulogizes Victoria.

LONDON, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "The British colony gave a subscription banquet this evening (Wednesday) in honor of the jubilee, the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, presiding. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, was the only invited guest. Mr. Taylor, in the course of the evening, eloquently eulogied the virtues of the Queen, and expressed the respect and love in which she is held by all English-speaking people."

More Jubilee Honors Conferred.

LONDON, June 23.—In recognition of their services in connection with the Diamond Jubilee programme the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred upon Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis; the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath (in Great Britain) on Lieut. Col. Henry Smith, Commissioner of Police in the City of London, and the Order of Companion of the Bath upon Hon. Reginald Baliol Brett, Secretary to Her Majesty's Office of Works.

Whitelaw Reid Complimented.

LONDON, June 24.—The Daily Chronicle, in describing the opera performance at Covent Garden last night, says:

"The dress of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Special Envoy, was in strong contrast to the brilliant uniforms of his neighbors. His face also formed a striking contrast for its intellectual qualities."

London Newspapers Gratified.

LONDON, June 23.—All the London newspapers, from The Times downward, express the greatest gratification at the kindly comments of the American newspapers on the Queen's jubilee, and at the vivid accounts of the celebration contained in the newspapers of the United States.

Jubilee Medals for Lord Mayors.

LONDON, June 23.—The Queen has ordered a special diamond-shaped medal struck in gold and silver for presentation to all the Lord Mayors in the United Kingdom, the Lord Provosts, and the Provosts. It will be worn with a ribbon in the usual manner.

Naval Fetes at Spithead.

LONDON, June 23.—The jubilee fêtes at Spithead, which is to be the scene of the great naval review on Saturday, began today. Gen. Davis, commander of the district, entertained a large number of foreign officers at the Government House.

Colonial Premiers Entertained.

LONDON, June 23.—Lord Brassey entertained the Colonial Premiers, including Wilfred Laurier, who was accompanied by his wife, this evening at Normanhurst, the Sussex seat of the Brasseys.

Doctors recommend Grain-O to take the place of coffee. It is delicious.—Adv.

CAN'T USE THE BUILDINGS

Old Columbia College Not Fitted for the Use of College of New York.

MAYOR'S PLAN NOT PRACTICAL

Commissioner McSweeney Says that the Premises Are Better Fitted for a Tin-Can Factory than for Anything Else—The New Site.

The special committee of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York, to whom was referred the letter of Mayor Strong, suggesting the adoption of the buildings about to be abandoned by Columbia University as the new home for the City College, reported yesterday at a regularly called meeting. All the Trustees were present, as was Gen. A. S. Webb, the President of the college.

Trustee Ketchum presented the report of the committee. "We have investigated carefully," he said, "and have examined the suggestions of the Mayor, and we decide that the scheme is impracticable."

"A resolution to adopt the report is in order," decided President Hubbell, "and we can notify the Mayor that his scheme is not practical for adoption."

Trustees Prentiss and Montant were on their feet in an instant. Each was accorded the floor in his turn. Both objected to the words used as not respectful. They said they would vote against any report being sent to the Mayor unless accompanied by an explanation of and the reasons for the committee's report. After Commissioner McSweeney, who spoke as a member of the Board of Education and not as a Trustee of the college, had given his views on the subject it was decided to communicate with Mayor Strong and explain why the committee was unable to adopt the scheme prepared by him.

Dr. McSweeney said he had looked through the Columbia College buildings and found them useless for the purposes of an educational institution. The noise of the railroad yards was deafening, and he considered the premises fitted only for a tin-can factory or some such business that might offset the outside noises.

The question of the site for the new City College then came up for discussion. The Trustees have practically agreed upon the lots at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, between Amsterdam and Edgecomb Avenues. If this block, if all the streets were cut through, would include three city blocks—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Convent and Edgecombe Avenues; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth to One Hundred and Fortieth, and the same avenues, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Convent and Amsterdam Avenues.

Trustee Ketchum presented a contract of purchase from the Guarantee and Trust Company of the property. The contract included a full block not included in the Trustees' plans, with a suggestion that a statement be interpolated to the effect that the Trustees do not need the fourth block. The price mentioned was $469,250.

Trustee Eustis objected. He said it looked as if the company was working off some scheme that he could not understand on the Trustees, and he moved that a contract without any interpolations be drawn.

He was supported in his contention by Trustee Speyer, who said the plan needed further discussion and the roundabout form of contract needed explanation. It was decided to have the instrument printed for the information of the Trustees, who will consider it at a special meeting Friday next.

In response to a general call, Gen. Webb explained his ideas of the needs of the college. He said at least thirty-eight city lots, 78,900 feet, are necessary under its present requirements, and within a very few years, at its present rate of growth, more than 100 lots will be wanted under a three-story building system, to accommodate the classes.

Gen. Webb's suggestions and ideas reduced to writing will be presented to the Trustees at next Thursday's meeting.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New High School Site—Col. Waring's Stable Not Too Objectionable.

At their meeting yesterday the Board of Education decided on a site for the proposed mixed high school above the Harlem, adopted a resolution that a stable of the Street Cleaning Department is no more harmful opposite a public school than a private school, and instructed the By-Laws Committee to see that no more political speeches are made to the school children during school hours.

The resolution referred to the address on Cuban liberty delivered to the children of Grammar School No. 87 June 15, and the report of the committee to whom the matter was referred, in suggesting a by-law against such addresses in the future, says the board can take no action, because there was no infraction of any existing by-law.

Chairman J. E. Eustis of the Committee on Sites suggested the block between Mott and Walton Avenues and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Streets, north of Cedar Park, for the Bronx District High School. All the other members of the committee, R. H. Adams, James Speyer, and Otto T. Bannard, disagreed with him, and their recommendation was adopted by the board. The school will be on the plot on the north side of East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, running from Boston Road to Jackson Avenue, with a depth of 200 feet on Jackson Avenue, and the northerly line of the plot to run parallel with East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. The price of the land is in the neighborhood of $100,000.

A few days ago when Commissioner Waring asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to buy him a stable in West Eighty-ninth Street, opposite a site about to be acquired for a new school, the board wrote to the Board of Education, asking if the Street-cleaning Department stable would be more objectionable than the private stable now existing on the ground.

The matter came up for discussion, and Col. Waring was accorded the privilege of the floor that he might demonstrate the quiet that obtains in all the stables of his department. After he had spoken Commissioner Little said he had examined the department stables G and B, and had found them anything but the sweet and godly places Col. Waring had described. He told of the things he had seen, and presented a bundle of objections to the stable (there were said to be 50 in the packet) he had received from parents whose children will attend the new school.

Commissioners Ketchum and Prentiss agreed with Commissioner Little. Commissioner Eustis said he did not know by what right the Board of Estimate looked upon the Commissioners of Education as experts on nuisances, and suggested that the letter be returned with an answer to that effect.

After considerable discussion, in which not a little friction between the Commissioners was evident, it was decided by a vote of 9 to 7 to reply to the Board of Estimate that one stable is no more objectionable than another.

Commissioner Little suggested that the reply state the vote, and accepted Commissioner Speyer's amendment that the names of the Commissioners voting for and against be sent instead of the bare statement of the vote.

Col. Waring left after the vote was announced, and later in the day Commissioner Montant moved a reconsideration and said he would sooner vote to get a new site for the school than to establish it opposite a Street Cleaning Department stable. The Site Committee said no other site could be found in the neighborhood, and the original resolution prevailed with the original vote of 9 to 7.

Commissioner Montant reported all well on the schoolship St. Mary's, which left New London yesterday for Fayal, and announced this itinerary: Fayal, July 11; Lisbon, July 23; Gibraltar, Aug. 7; Madeira, Aug. 21; Glen Cove, Oct. 1. All letters for the ship must be addressed to B. F. Stevens, United States Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

The board decided to abandon the site on Sixtieth and Sixty-first Street, east of First Avenue, and to build on Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Street—twelve lots—east of First Avenue.

These teachers were retired on pensions: Grace M. Barns, Isabel McConnellogue, Mrs. Mary L. Haggerty, Annie A. Murray, Jane McNespic, Rebecca S. Lowrey, Mary S. Ketcham, Mary J. Dowlin, Kate M. Totten, Emma A. Richards, Lizzie L. Demorest, Amelia C. Chapin, Mrs. Mary E. Tripp. These will draw in the aggregate nearly $9,000 a year.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

Committees to Consult as to Plans for Greater New York Campaign Will Meet.

The Democratic conference committees named to consult as to plans for the Greater New York campaign will meet at the Hoffman House at 8 o'clock to-morrow night. They will agree upon a basis of representation that will make the Democratic City Convention three or four times as large as the Republican City Convention.

The Tammany Conference Committee met in John C. Sheehan's office yesterday afternoon and elected Mr. Sheehan as its Chairman, on motion of James J. Martin. The members discussed the basis of representation, and it was declared afterward that they were agreed that the City Convention should be as representative as possible in its character, and that each Assembly district should have at least ten delegates. Some favored even a larger number, but the understanding is that Tammany will recommend that each Assembly district be represented by not less than ten nor more than twenty delegates. There is talk of holding the convention in Madison Square Garden, but nothing has been agreed upon either as to the place or date of the convention. The impression is general that the City Convention will not be held until the last day upon which nominations of candidates to run in two or more counties can legally be made. This will bring the convention in the last week in September.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday: "It is the general opinion among the members of the Conference Committee from this county that each Assembly district should have at least ten delegates and perhaps more. Our impression is that each district should have not less than ten nor more than twenty delegates. What number will be finally agreed upon I cannot say. That will be determined upon by the conferrees on Friday night."

Mr. Sheehan was asked upon what basis the conference committees from the various counties will vote in the event of a division.

"That will be determined by the conferrees," he said, "but I do not believe that there will be any necessity for a division. The county organizations in the Greater New York have been working together in the greatest harmony, and I do not believe that there will be any controversy among the conferrees."

Mr. Martin also said that he did not look for any division in the meeting of the conference committees, and that if there was a division each delegation would probably vote the number of its Assembly districts.

If the present plans of the Democratic managers are carried out, it is certain that the City Convention will number over 600 delegates and as many alternates. The Democratic plan of representation in the Conference Committee differs from the Republican plan. The Republicans had equal representation from each of the four counties. Under the Democratic plan the Long Island City General Committee sends ten delegates to the conference and the Queens County Democratic Committee sends thirteen representatives. New York, Kings, and Richmond each send ten delegates, and the total number of conferrees will be fifty-three, as follows:

The Boroughs of New York and the Bronx—John C. Sheehan, James J. Martin, William Sohmer, James W. Boyle, Augustus W. Peters, James P. Keating, Randolph Guggenheimer, James McCartney, George W. Plunkett, and Andrew J. White.

The Borough of Brooklyn—Bernard J. York, James Moffitt, P. H. McCarren, M. J. Coffey, Conrad H. Hester, Patrick Hayes, John Delmar, John Maguire, John Ennis, and John L. Shea.

The Borough of Richmond—Dr. John L. Feeny, John J. Kenney, Edward J. Muller, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, George C. Tranter, Richard R. Fettman, Thomas McCormack, Franklin C. Vitt, Thomas Mullins, and Walter G. Holt.

Long Island City General Committee—Thomas C. Kadien, John W. Davren, Joseph Cassidy, Ferdinand Tuebner, Daniel Callahan, W. L. Wright, Henry C. Korfmann, John Bannon, F. J. Hannigan, Daniel Noble.

Queens County General Committee—Joseph Dykes, Flushing; F. R. Clair, College Point; Patrick J. Mara, Flushing; John H. Sutphin, Jamaica; Charles Downing, Jamaica; James F. Walsh, Clarenceville; Joseph Cassidy, Matthew J. Goldner, Thomas J. Murphy, Long Island City; James F. O'Brien, Newtown; Edward F. Fagan, Maspeth; George Schriever, Woodside; Philip T. Cronin, Far Rockaway.

The matter of selecting a date and place for the City Convention will probably be referred to a sub-committee to-morrow night.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Allen, G., Philadelphia, Penn.; notions, white goods, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alley, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. A. Moulton, Miss Mower, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ashton, A., Rockford, Ill.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

Bradford, Thomas & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. W. Dunn, prints, 29 Greene Street; Grand Hotel.

Briscoe, Daniel, Brothers, & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. B. Briscoe, dry goods, &c., 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. C. Taylor, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. Miller, ladies' and children's suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Davis, J. N. Sons, Washington, D. C.; S. T. Davis, furnishing goods; Gilsey House.

Detharding, G. W., Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Belleville, Ill.; G. W. Detharding, notions; Hotel Metropole.

Englehart, Winning, Davidson Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Englehart, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Filiebrown, C. B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. B. Filiebrown, domestics; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frier, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; W. W. Grant, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Guggenheimer, Jr., dry goods and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Windsor Hotel.

Hass & Snyder, Shamokin, Penn.; D. G. Snyder, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jacobson & Baker, Baltimore, Md.; L. Jacobson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones, D. W. & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; D. W. Jones, shoes; Morton House.

Jones & Undette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. F. Jones, dry goods, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, laces and embroideries, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Keet & Rountree Company, Springfield, Mo.; W. M. Rountree, notions, 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, dry goods and notions; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. F. Larrabee, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Manhattan.

Levin, H. P., Brunswick, Ga.; J. M. Levin, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lipman, A. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Lipman, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lodge, B., Jr., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Lodge, Jr., knit goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Marcuse, M. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Marcuse, notions and hosiery; 309 Broadway; Stuart House.

McCullegh & Linn, Carlisle, Penn.; J. G. Linn, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

McMurray & Fonda, Troy, N. Y.; C. F. McMurray, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Edsall, upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pudan, J. M., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; F. M. Pudan, notions and jewelry; F. K. Warner, fancy goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; J. McGarry, art novelties; 57 White Street.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; W. S. Lyall, laces, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Richman, N. G. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. G. Richman, boys' clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rieke, C. H., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; C. Rieke, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Rusk, Cobb & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. L. Cobb, straw goods; Hotel Albert.

Sacks & Brown, Pittston, Penn.; A. Brown, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Schreyer, Brown & Co., Milton, Penn.; W. A. Schreyer, clothing and shoes; Westminster Hotel.

Shwartz, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; A. Cohen, hosiery and gloves; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Goosch, gloves; 57 White Street.

Stearns, A. W., & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; E. B. Belknap, dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

Thomson Brothers, Harrisburg, Penn.; C. M. Thomson, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; L. Graner, represents; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. Carter, upholstery goods; G. Freund, boys' clothing; J. D. Wilson, domestics, — Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Wile, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, furnishing goods, laces, and jewelry; Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

G. W. Rodgers, gloves and linens; 335 Broadway.

Wood, P. F., & Co., Bangor, Me.; F. P. Ewer, cloaks and furs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and black goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

WARNING BY MR. SHEPARD

His References to Seth Low and the Citizens' Union Movement Were Misconstrued.

NO WAITING ON REPUBLICANS

Defeat Will Follow if Their Fortunes Are Linked with the Crude Savagery of Gov. Black and the Welfare of the Machine.

Edward M. Shepard said yesterday that the speech he made Tuesday night before the National Democratic County Committee in Brooklyn, in which he referred to Seth Low and his probable nomination by the Citizens' Union, has been entirely misconstrued.

"Instead of quoting my words as I spoke them," he said, "the papers that printed parts of my speech undertook to paraphrase it, and have made me say what I never said and have never thought. I must decline to be held responsible for the reports of what I said. I had put into type the precise form of what I said, so that I could not easily be misquoted. That I made a 'surrender to Tammany' or that I pledged the National Democratic organization in Kings County to Seth Low, either one of these is removed by a tolerably great distance from what in fact I did say.

"I did declare, as reported, that I would vote for a silver man, if in other respects—character, integrity, skill in administration, disciplined ability, experience, and the like—he was the best man. I also praised Seth Low in high terms. I have a very high opinion of him. I said, also, that the hesitancy manifested by the Citizens' Union as to his nomination, and also shown by himself, would tend to weaken his candidacy. Both Mr. Low and the Citizens' Union seem unwilling to take any risks in this matter. They seem to be waiting until the Republican machine offers its support.

"It seems perfectly clear to me that if Mr. Low's candidacy is associated in the minds of the people with the fortunes of the Republican machine, and with the crude savagery represented by Gov. Black, coupled with an agreement to say nothing about civil service reform, it is foredoomed to defeat."

John C. Clark, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, said last night that Mr. Shepard's position as understood by members of the union was that if it continued non-partisan and carried out its announced programme, he would support it and Mr. Low, if nominated. If it failed to do this, and become a mere tail to the Republican kite, or tried to compromise and trade with the Republican machine, he would abide by Tammany or the regular Democratic organization.

Mr. Clark added that Mr. Shepard and those who will back him upon this question will not have this criticism to make of the conduct of the Union. He said the programme had been steadily edhered to, and the campaign will be fought out along purely non-partisan lines.

Several other members of the Union agreed with Mr. Clark's views, and said that, while it is too soon to speak definitely, as Mr. Low has not yet been nominated, there will be no ground for objection in the relations the Union will bear to the Republican Party and its policy in this State. The votes of all good citizens, these members said, will be asked for, but they will not be asked for as Republicans, nor will the Union place itself in the attitude of waiting for the indorsement of the Republican machine before acting.

CITIZENS' UNION REPORTS.

No Discussion of the Date for a Nominating Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, and was in session for two hours. Secretary Clark said afterward that much routine business had been disposed of, and that the reports of the sub-committees that were received were of a very encouraging character.

Methods of distributing the blanks for signatures of those who desire the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor were discussed. The reports in reference to the signatures already received were very satisfactory.

Mr. Clark said that there had been no discussion as to the date for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor nor in reference to the proposed mass meeting to advocate the selection of Mr. Low.

THINKS MR. LOW LACKS FAITH.

F. W. Hinrichs Comments on Mr. Shepard's Speech.

F. W. Hinrichs, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the National Democratic ticket, said yesterday, in reference to E. M. Shepard's speech:

"From what I know of Mr. Shepard's views and character, I should say that his present inclination is away from any alliance with the Republican Party. I may be wrong as to Mr. Shepard's inclination, but I am quite sure that most independent Democrats feel very loath to join forces with Republicanism, as it now appears in Nation and State.

"No great results are ever achieved without faith, and Mr. Low seems to lack such faith at this time."

A TEST VOTE FOR MAYOR.

National Civic Club Ballots at Brooklyn Bridge and Ferries.

Henry Metz, Treasurer of the National Civic Club, is preparing to have a test vote for Mayor taken. He intends to distribute 150,000 ballots Saturday in Brooklyn with the following names printed thereon: Cornelius N. Bliss, Seth Low, Ashbel P. Fitch, Benjamin F. Tracy, Morgan J. O'Brien, William J. Gaynor, Patrick C. Gleason, Edward M. Shepard, Amos J. Cummings, and William Sohmer. Opposite each name will be blanks for first and second choice. A force of messenger boys will distribute the ballots in the morning at the Brooklyn end of the bridge and the ferries, and every man will receive one. At this side another lot of messengers will take up the ballots and turn them over to the club's officers.

E. M. SHEPARD ON SETH LOW.

Difficult to Imagine a More Sensible or Patriotic Nomination.

In his speech before the County Committee in Brooklyn Tuesday night, Mr. Shepard said:

The idea of a Mayoralty campaign with party organizations eliminated—an idea which has been held and is held by some of the best and wisest men—seems to have evaporated. The Citizens' Union was to make a nomination which should have no relation to National political organizations. But no sooner had the members of that organization begun to look to a specific candidate than at once his dependence upon National political organizations is assumed and asserted.

President Low has made it tolerably clear that he would not feel justified in being a candidate unless his candidacy would "rally" the forces hostile to Tammany Hall. Translated into familiar political language this means, as I understand, that he will run if, in addition to the nomination of the Citizens' Union, he is also nominated by the Republican organizations of New York and Brooklyn, but not otherwise. Many here hoped that his candidacy or a candidacy like his might be definitely and positively made and accepted from the Citizens' standpoint—leaving the National political organizations to accept or reject—but not leaving it to them to prevent if they pleased the candidacy.

Had this been President Low's position, I think the Republican organization would have been under greater pressure than it is now to accept his candidacy. But there would have been risk. And that risk, which President Low has, with much reason, considered to be a greater risk of injury to good government than to himself, he and those acting with him have not been willing to take. That I regret. I see plainly enough that a nomination which will not be accepted unless the Republican organization approves has annexed to it a condition most difficult for Democrats to accept, and especially Democrats feeling as most Democrats in New York now do.

It is difficult to imagine a nomination more legitimate or sensible or patriotic than that of Seth Low. He represents the very best that we have in American public life. In its aspirations, in past performance, in honesty and directness it would have been a genuine tonic to our politics if this candidacy had come unconditioned upon the action of a political organization which deserves so ill of the citizens of Greater New York as does the Republican Party. However, we must take things as they are.

If the Republicans shall nominate President Low they will do a good thing. And Democratic organizations may well understand that sensible people will not refuse support to a good candidate simply because the motives of the principal organizations nominating him were not what these motives should be.

But no one, of course, can think of asking this organization to now pledge support to President Low until he and those who advise him are prepared to commit themselves. Until then it is not possible for those of us participating in organized

CITY COLLEGE CANDIDATES

Boys Who Successfully Passed the Examinations for Entrance Were 778 in Number.

AN UNUSUALLY HARD ORDEAL

Sixty-three Grammar Schools Represented, Besides Private and Parochial Institutions — Only 42 Per Cent. of Those Trying Gained the Coveted Admission.

Candidates in the recent examinations for entrance to the College of the City of New York found themselves working on unusually hard papers, and only 42 per cent. of them went successfully through the ordeal.

There were 1,885 candidates, of whom 778 passed. Grammar schools to the number of sixty-three are represented in the list of successful students, and several parochial and private schools sent out winners also.

The list of the successful candidates contains the following names:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2—Morris Klein, Herman Rablovitz, Richard Mullin, Charles Jaffe, Saul Rogers, Alexander Rovalsky, Samuel Lipschitz, Saul Blumberg, Benjamin Gabrilove, Hyman Levy, Samuel Perlo, Lawrence Cohen, Jacob Braun, Saul Werstern, Herman Stein, Moses Barofsky, Harry Lavner, Abraham J. Rosenthal, Morris Kantrowitz, William Levy, Moses Newmark, Abraham Bloch, Samuel Simon, Isidore Lipschitz, William Quinlan.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO 3—Willard L. Comstock, Everett B. Jewett, Herman H. Petry, Harold K. Comstock, Edward F. Eicks, Stewart H. Michaels, Arthur Aigeltinger.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 4—Moses Manus, David H. Szerlip, Louis Goldberger, Abraham Beck, Louis Wiener, Louis Spanier, Max Zimmerman, Philip Knobloch, Reuben Warschafsky, S. Charles Simon, Jacob Traum, Jacob A. Dolgenas, Morris J. Nagle, Abram J. Staub, Louis Grim, Jacob Kostman, William Weinberger, Nathan Fiifuss, William I. Sirovich, Jacob Goldberg, Samuel Geller, Max Wieder, Isaac Cohen, Louis Buchholtz, Charles M. Landesman, Louis Eichhorn, Benjamin Abraham, Samuel Wieder, David Drechsler, Harry Oelbaum, Joseph Morgenstern, Wolf Scheinberg.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 5—Robert Parramore.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 6—Clarence T. Dantziger, Ambrose M. Norris, Steven L. Friend, Jacques Birkhahn, William Lyle, Arthur A. Boylan, Sidney Furst, Charles F. Muller, Alexander Levene, Herman N. Liberman, Joseph M. Beck, Joseph Levy, Daniel M. Donegan, Jr., Charles E. Herrmann, Benjamin Levene, Herbert Moos, Louis Strauss, Lawrence M. Brasch, Simon Steiner, Edmund J. Corrigan, Sidney J. Dreyfoos, Carl Schur, Henry S. Lauferty, John H. Schmidt, Jesse Speyer, James G. Schiller, Wilfred A. Miller, E. Kahn, Leo D. Abrams, Henry W. Freeman, James G. Van Hoesen, Theodore B. Richter, Rudolph T. Falk, William F. Unger, Hugo D. Loth, George A. Muller, Philip Fischel, Morton A. Loeb, Jerome S. Schoenfeld, Raymond Rothstein, William B. Kahn, Herbert D. Mandelbaum, Henry Gilhaus, Vincent L. Liebeli, Hermon G. Hilker, Edwin Metzger, Edward Breitelbaum, Charles S. Abraham, Francis Snell, and Arthur M. Mayer.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 7.—Herman Robinson, Harry Eisberg, Samuel Thugerman, David J. Frey, Solomon Schoen, Wilnick, Herman Schoer, William Gilnrd, Isaac Perl, Abraham G. Schulman, Morris A. Solomon, Arthur Malkenson, Moses H. Lipschultz, David Cohen, Abraham J. Smolinsky, Meyer Sinador Goetz.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 8—Gerald Griffin, Jacob B. Ziegler, Tealdo A. Tealdi, Louis A. Valente, Francis Gilbert, Stanley Fullwood, Harold Mead, Edgar W. Hyer.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 10—Edward Lemmel, Herbert William Loeser, Arthur H. Schweizer, Lloyd B. Thomas, Raphael Brill, Benedict Freudenheim, George B. Markham, W. A. Wolff, Gustave Levy.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 12—Barnett Wolf, Isidor Dashafsky, Samuel Joseph, Abraham Fine, Benjamin Leder, Richard J. Riordan, Maurice R. Finkelstein, Abraham Rubinstein.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14—Walter F. Schulz, James F. Smith, John A. Murray, Bernard Sexton, John J. McDonald, Edward Hess, Herbert H. Clarke.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 15—Hart R. Prince, Albert Goldstein, Joseph Betts, Charles Winrow, Morris Mosier, Alexander Pfeffer, Samuel Fischgrund, Samuel Berger, Charles Kaufmann, Julius Grossman, Morris Schonfeld, Edwin Lobazinski, Julius Goldman, Max Frischman, Louis Cohn, Henry Reiss, Otto Barta, Mitchell M. Friend, Edward Sussman, Nathan Meyer, Abraham Landsman, Henry Hartmeyer, Benjamin Doerflinger, Alexander Borsody, Victor Deutsch, Aaron Schtzberger, Arthur Klein, James Rauchman, Julius Hertz, Max Cohn, Jacob Schwartz, and George C. Autenrieth.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 16—J. R. Montgomery, Joseph C. McGraw, Robert J. Patterson, Walter Edwards, Marshall L. Lowrie, and Charles L. Benner.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18—Frederick Schneider, Charles Jaeger, Arthur Eckstein, Winthrop Bailey, Sidney Bailey, Robert Saw, Jr., Adolph Jarmulowsky, Max Levy, Leo Schutz, Oscar Kopp, Robert Schmid, Edward Urbach, I. Ira Foster, John Wiedinger, and George Graulich.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 19—Charles Roeser.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 20—Abraham S. Gerber, Abraham London, Charles H. Feingold, Jacob M. Cohen, David Held, Louis Brown, Harry Loeber, Harry Wischoller, Nathan Bishop, Isidore Albert, David Davidson, Alexander Rothenberg, Harry Baum, Max Rich, Max Feld, Robert S. Patterson.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 22—George Gluckman, John Franz, Jacob Friedman, Simon Wiesenberg, Henry Sternbach, Frederick Hollander, Herman Elstirkz, Alfred Kanholtz, Joseph Horwitz, Abraham M. Laufer, Benjamin Schoen, Louis Rosenberg, Samuel Ecker, Abraham Spinrad, Adolph Bergstein, Adam Schmoll, Edward Finkelberg, Isaac Bloch, Samuel Gelbert, Max Zeisler, Emanuel Lebowitz, Isidor Berger, Abraham I. Rubenstein, Elias Loewenkopf, William Schoenbrun, Leslie V. Huber.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 23—Levi Samuels, Louis H. Goldman, Robert A. Ferrari, Philip Horwitz, Robert J. Farrington, B. A. Sachs.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 25—Gilbert E. Rubens, Raymond S. Schwartz, Samuel Brandt, Abraham Hoffmann, Felix Frankfurter, Charles Zeiss, and Henry Breunich.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 27—Charles Stumpf, Charles Stein, and Benjamin Westerwax.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 32—Wallace A. Gray, Jacob J. Miller, Robert S. Fowler, Herbert Harlem, Harry L. Darrah, Joechim F. Bush, Andrew Kau, Thomas J. Clary, John H. Stecher, Robert H. Brockman, George Draper, William F. Thoman, and Emile Chastagner.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 34—Bernhard Straus, William Branower, William Aronsohn, Victor Weintraub, Benjamin Stern, Solomon Branower, Samuel Cohen, Louis Kadushin, Jacob Prager, David Krashes, Abraham Henig, and Samuel Sonderling.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 35—Charles F. McCord, Edward J. Schwitters, Siegfried Fischer, Charles Werschinger, Morris Goldberg, Harry M. Simmons, John J. Messina, Jacques H. Tracy, Herman Spannhake.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 39—R. H. Herschmann, Benjamin Kaye, George E. Rath, Walter Brandmuller, Bernard Aschen, Asher Isaacs, Fred Johnston, Ralph Kelly, Julius O. Foote, S. Neugass, Julius Feiber, Max Schayer, Herbert Schuldenfrei, Henry S. Amster, Fred Cornelius, Joseph Bachrach.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 43—Frederick E. Pierce, James E. Murray, James T. Coleman, Samuel Isaacs, Ashley Howell, Alexander T. Wecht, De Witt D. Wolf, Samuel Shulhof, Abraham Ackerman, William P. Rice, Ralph Reisler, Morris Schoenbrun, Charles Rogge, Abraham Ahrens.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 44—Nathan Girschwitz.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 46—Ernest H. Sloat, Robert L. Simm, Edmund J. Bell, Joseph Hackett, Hans Schmitt, Dudley F. Sicher, Samuel Shulovitz, Albert C. Davenport, William Henry Giese, Ludwig T. Rumprecht, Carl H. Rosenfeld, John J. Fitzgerald, Benno W. Lamberti, Louis H. Lambert, Gerald S. O'Loughlin, Eugene Ashley, William J. Bissell, Isaac Deutsch, Alexander Rankin, John H. Sullivan, George Hubert, Thomas T. Reilley.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 49—Rudolph Emanuel Pick, George Hannaway, Samuel Schwarz, William G. Mallon, Otto W. Buchtenkirch, Spencer Willingale, Jr., Robert Baden, Sidney Popplewell, Emanuel Dannenberg, Walter Gause, Maurice Steiner.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 51—Frank L. Sullivan, William A. Reese, George F. Kufner, Edwin P. Groll, Isidor Springer, George A. Poppe, Hector Rescourste.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 52—Charles R. Veitch.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 54—George B. Leggett, Alfred Greason, Ralph G. Hammond, Harry Wittridge, Howard Cohen, William James Dalton, George Post, Jr., Walter H. Blenderman, William Watt, Otto L. Koscherak, A. Roy Camp, George B. Sprague, Reginald Thomas, Joseph Fennelly, William H. Gordon, Alfred Hands, and Nelson Henderson.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 55—Aemilius S. Brussel, Frank L. Thomassen, David K. McClenahan, Louis Liebl, Emil Pincus, Albert E. Browne, Elbert J. Silicocks, Charles C. Phelps, and Edward A. Hoey.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 58—James Patrick Buckley, Frederick J. A. Down, Norman Macleod Stanbrough, Kurt Falkenstein, John F. Strube, and Alfred G. Panaroni.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 60—George W. Murray, Charles L. Henderson, William O. Betz, and Albert Koschnick.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 61—Albert Frank, Henry E. Hein, Edwin C. Roberts, Rudolph H. Geib, Emil F. Wolanek, David A. Hill.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 62—John A. Greer, John Tanner, Richard H. Moran.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 63—John C. Turrell, Jr., Thomas H. McNabb, Samuel Sullivan Cox, Jr., Thomas F. Sullivan, Harold D. Squires, Harry Ormond Westcott, Lester S. Moore, James J. Zobel, Joseph Weiss, John W. Crawford, Edgar L. Kirby, Charles V. Halley, Jr., Sidney Well, E. Crowell, Jr.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 64—Harry M. Adams, Joseph Welsmann, Arthur G. Bouton, Ronald G. Carman, Arvid Johnson, Alfred Hermann, John Burkhardt, Thomas Blanch, J. Daniel Mayer.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 65—John H. Hill and Arthur J. Van Pelt.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 66—Edwin S. Wilsey and Thomas C. Larkin.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 67—Peter Brancato, Joseph Reitman, Basil B. Wilson, Henry Steinbock, Solomon Michaels, Charles P. Usher, William C. Davis, Claude Gonod, and Alfred A. Healy.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 69—Spencer D. Pratt, William A. Burke, Arthur Lebo, Edgar Carillo, George R. Fuller, Albert J. Acker, Warren Lang, Clarence Partrick, Joseph L. V. Mayer, Clarence M. Lewis, Jacob M. Walz, Louis F. Hurd, Conrad Trauenbach, Milton G. Bucky, Sidney C. Kraus, Julius L. Schwartz, Sheldon Smillie, Abraham Lasinsk, Isidor Niner, Robert Bellah, Charles F. Osborne, and Alfred W. Scott.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 70—Emil Holzman, Benjamin H. Goldbach, Louis Sachs, Mortimer Katz, Joseph Steinberg, Joseph Silberstein, Samuel Hellmyer.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 74—G. Adolph Younger, Edwin A. Leopold, Adolph H. Bauer, Edwin I. Bloomingdale, Leo Cohn, William Borst, Sigmund Ober, Arthur Arnold, George W. Luhey, Rudolph M. Neumann.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 75—Raphael Wolff, Louis Margolis, Morris Friedson, Samuel Goldberg, Bernard Shapiro, Henry Rosenberg, Abram Lebenson, Louis S. Harris, Noah Berger, Simon Kaplan, Bernard Goldman, Emanuel Shufro, Maurice H. Rosenzweig, Ralph Schulman, Henry J. Kopf, Jr., Morris Koplik, Alexander Massell, Jacob D. Cohen, Isidor Barnett, Isaac Nathan, Samuel Langer, Bernard Robinson, Maurice Frumberg, David Sohn, Arthur M. Lamport, Joseph Gollomb, Abraham Spies, Joseph A. Boorstein, Samuel Siegel, Morris Siegel, Samuel Sladufsky, Julius Simpson, Joseph Wolfson, Ephraim Vierteis, Meyer Boskey, Herman Caplan, Samuel Wilensky, Max Epstein.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 77—B. Crohn, George Ulrich.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 79—Moses Weiss, Caesar B. F. Barru, Isidore Rubin, Oscar A. Schminke, Julius Fischer, Michael Levy, Charles N. Graetz, Simon H. Edinburg, Salvator A. Bernabo, Charles Stiller.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 82—Joseph Sunderland, William T. V. Hogan, Robert J. Beutel, Solon De Leon, Julius L. Janover, Harry Marblestone, Nathan D. Levy, Simon S. Friedman, Ernest Katz, Joseph Pegalta, Jacob Lippman, Abraham Levy, Emil Nyitray, Samuel Horrowitz, Thomas S. Coleman, John J. Burlinson.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 83—Harry Kempner, Leonard F. Fudd, Armand Wilson, Julius Diamondstein, Max Reuben, Samuel C. Felgus, Harry Shackman, Edward A. Faust, Walter Millington, Worthen Ahern, James P. Dunn, Edmund L. Cocks, Jr., Dorie Hanan, Sidney Bel, Leo Newberger, Henry J. Casuso, Israel Gibbs, Abraham Mandelstamm, Samuel Gershanek, Ernest Wollheim, David Goldwasser, Max Greenblatt, Benjamin Metz, Peter Lowenfeld, Emil H. Fornrich, Albert J. McMullen, Michael S. Shaine, Elias D. Cowen, Abraham Jaret, Alphonso J. McCort, Jacob A. Caspari, Louis Ruyvid, Joseph Silverstein.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 85—Henry J. Breen, Edward Smith, Rudolf M. Huber, George A. Horr, Ernest H. Straat, Gilbert I. Stodola, Abraham K. Goldberg, Walter A. Borkland, J. F. H. Marshall.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 86—William A. Seiler, Louis C. Johannesen, Gerald F. Norman, Leonard J. Lewinson, Samuel Rosenberg, Abraham Greenberg, John J. McBennett, Paul Radin, Edgar C. Bessels, Joseph Roeder, Albin G. Nyberg, Albert Lisson, Albert Singer.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 87—Harry Swartz, Robin C. Brown, Arthur D. Warren, Louis H. Orr, Jr., Arthur E. Wechsler, J. Bristow Fraser, Arthur de Sola Mendes, Walter S. Spiegelberg, Earle Warren, Herbert S. Bachman, Walter Lyon, M. Sanford Weil, Udo J. Wile, Donald A. Wright.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 88—William S. Bates, Norman Denzer, William T. Robertson, Henry K. Heyman, Emil Desvernine, Harry Le Roy Craft, George W. Kyle, Chester W. Cuthel, Roy W. Smith, Arthur J. Sloss, Robert W. Maloney, Jefferson Deevy, Frank T. Ludlow, Maurice Stack, Leonard E. Klauber, Herbert Quigley, Walter V. Reynolds, Thomas Bruder, Harry Hedinger, Walter A. Tice, John W. W. Struthers, Edwin Keyes, Fred Faulkner, Vincent M. Jelliff, Milton Buckheimer, Edgar Bean, Robert P. Bramley, Alfred A. Morton, William G. Demarest, Arthur G. Humphries, Bernard Shane, Frederic C. Fuller, Maximillian Kinkeldy, Harold Green, Harry A. Weill, Herbert S. Newman, Charles E. Purnell, Jr., John W. McMenamy, Robert P. Kehoe, Ike Edward Coleman, Herbert Ollendorf, Floyd G. Green, Nathan Wemberg, William S. Nolan, Elias Sternglanz, Eugene R. Sackman, Royal V. Hersh, Theodore A. Jasper, Jr., Robert Seltz, David Wilson, David A. Clary, F. C. Jussen, Edward H. Muldoon, Harry C. Birdsall, Joseph Strauss, Albert William Hahn.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 90—Isidor Kassel, Clarence M. Glasser, George C. Bell, Ambrose E. Ring, George Lewis, Edward R. Koch, Frank Connolly, Peter H. G. Leckler, Patrice Louis Martin, Henry C. Intemann, Henry Rippe, Arthur C. Wells, Robert W. Rogers, John A. Cavo, and David O'Shaunessy.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 93—Lawrence G. Anastasia, George J. Brandenburger, Edgar J. Bernheimer, Walter D. Potosky, Irving Heidelsheimer, George Schwerin, Milton Hoffman, Edward H. Kelly, and William M. Fischer.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 94—George A. Gedney and Thomas J. Byrne.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 95—Frank J. B. de Lea, Leonard M. Wallstein, Howard Pendleton, Jr., Irving Patton, Sidney Alsberg, Edmund J. McGrath, William B. Holmes, Hiram S. Lewine, Eugene M. Hawkins, Isidor Glotzer, George J. Dohn, Elias Hartman, Herbert M. Moore, Alfred Hell, Francis V. S. Oliver, Milton Siegel, Herman W. Holde, George H. Gartlan, Charles W. Doon, Thomas J. Scannell, Millard Friedberg, Clarence Schneider, and George V. A. McCloskey.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 97—Alexander V. Brasheras.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 98—Llewellyn W. Lewis.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 100—William H. Moran.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 101—Edward A. Finger, Frederick J. Ernst.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 102—Alfred S. Munson.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 103—Grannell E. Knox, Robert J. O'Meara, Leon Kalmus.

The following were the successful candidates from schools other than the above:

Oscar P. Kimmel, John Kral, Harry G. Salomon, William J. Newell, Alfred K. Rochelmer, Ernest S. Jaros, Edward Colligan, Morris Greenberg, Milton A. Falk, Herbert Rosenfeld, Nathan Blechman, Arthur Herbert, Morris Cahan, Albert H. Husch, Herbert S. Simon, Irving Teichman, Louis Goldberger, and Magnus J. Myres.

The schools of the following successful candidates did not appear on the list:

Alexander Holman, James B. Hyland, Sydney T. Schiller, Ferd. W. Conkling, Milton Schoenfeld, Ferdinand Thill, and Oscar Boecker.

NORMAL COLLEGE RECEPTION.

Graduates of the Training Department Hold Exercises in the Chapel.

The graduates' reception of the training department of the Normal College was held yesterday morning in the chapel of the college building, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. There were fifty-six graduates. They are now prepared to enter on the four-year Normal College course, and hope some day to become full-fledged teachers.

The graduates are Edith Berrell Fettretch, Hilda T. Adler, Alexandra Nicolajewan Bjerring, Florence Bomb, Alice Benedict Bristow, Roberta C. Claus, Ethel Colyer, Florence G. Clark, Elsie Davidson, Madeleine Dinkelspiel, Ray Adelaide De Puy, Annie Mabel Evans, Florence Elsa Grinberg, Nina Diadamia Gage, Flora Walter Goodkind, Cora Held, Louise Lauriston Hard, Ruth, Belt Hawes, Eleonore Hood, Florence Hofler, Isabel Hecht, Aimée Heidelberg, Marguerite Houghton, Rena Hartfield, Myrtle Hemenway, Hannah Joseph, Adelaide Jacobs, Janet Rodden Johnston, Adele Maximilian Kahn, Beatrice Livingston, Fannibelle Leland, Minnie Lessler, Bertha Sophie Le Vino, Meta Moonells, Sophie Agnes Moeller, Marie Meltzer, Grace Hazel Marks, Maud Edna Mullen, Florence Hager Neidlinger, Olga Ritzer, Florence Sichel, Lillian Urania Strobel, Ethel Siesfeld, Celeste Stenerman, Blanche Stern, Amy Adelaide Somborn, Bessie Simons, Bessie Springer, Anna J. von Schuckman, Helen Weiller, Amy Weiller, Marion Washburn, Margie Wiston, and Urania D. White.

The graduation exercises of the Normal College will be held in the college building, at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Three hundred and thirty-three young women will receive diplomas or the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and all will get licenses to teach.

At Grammar School No. 39.

The graduation exercises at Public School No. 39, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were held yesterday. Commissioner George E. Waring, Jr., was present, and presented a silver cup to the Mount Morris Anti-Rubbish League of that school, the boys having won the cup in the street cleaning parade of the leagues, recently held. He also presented three of the scholars with medals for active work in the league. They were Charles L. Fiber, John Rothmannberg, and Gustav Busch. President Charles B. Hubbell of the Board of Education made an address, and the diplomas were presented by Dr. Herman Jarecky, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, Thirty-first District. Burton C. Meighan addressed the graduates, and was followed by the Rev. James Montgomery, D. D., of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Ex-Commissioner Emil Ellenneville was also present.

Exercises at Grammar School No. 51.

The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 51, at 519 West Forty-fourth Street, were held yesterday. The Principal, Martin H. Ray, presided, and the First Assistant Principal, Elbert W. Brown, had charge of the musical part of the programme. The graduates who prepared for the City College were Frank L. Sullivan, William A. Reese, George F. Kufner, Edwin P. Groll, Isidor Springer, and George Arthur Poppe. Those graduated from the "supplementary," or business, course were Emil Beyer, Frank Joseph Dobbins, Charles Joseph Dunn, Eugene Joseph Flood, John Joseph Hagerty, John Heitzler, Samuel Huston, Thomas Ambrose Linehan, Conrad Manthe, Charles Frederick Miller, Albert Rieger, John Schucht, John Arthur Snell, Francis Xavier Walsh, William Francis Walsh, and John Bormann.

At Grammar School No. 24.

At the graduates' reception of Grammar School No. 24, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, held yesterday a large silk flag was presented to the school by Capt. Reddy on the part of the Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R. Edward Payson Cone, representing the Empire State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, made a presentation of a framed copy of Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum portrait of Washington. Charles B. Hubbell, President of the Board of Education, addressed the graduates, paying a high tribute to the work of women in National affairs and telling them never to forget the lesson of the flag. The oath of allegiance to the flag, taken by the scholars, made an impressive sight.

At Grammar School No. 89.

The graduates of Grammar School No. 89, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, who held their exercises yesterday afternoon, were honored by the presence of Mayor William L. Strong and Col. Frederick D. Grant. The salutatory was given by Henry K. Heyman, and Chester W. Cuthel delivered the valedictory. Principal of the School Edward W. Stitt presented the following prizes: Principal's prize of set of books for general excellence in first term's work to Chester W. Cuthel; for second term's work, set of books to Harold Nordly. The William J. Stitt prize of $10 for excellence in arithmetic to David Wilson, and the gold medal presented by Mrs. M. Rosenberg for general excellence to Chester W. Cuthel. The names of the 96 graduates were read by Col. Grant, who presided, in the absence of School Commissioner Henry A. Rogers. Mayor Strong made a brief but interesting address, in which he complimented the school.

At Grammar School No. 86.

The graduatling exercises of the male deparment of Grammar School No. 86, at Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, were held yesterday morning. William E. McCord, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Twenty-eighth District, presided. Prof. S. S. Packard made the address to the graduating class, composed of twenty-five boys from the commercial class and thirty-four from the college class. The Rev. Dr. Vail also addressed the boys. The gold medal for oratory was presented to Charles Solomon by a committee of judges. Frank Brettger and Eugene Farley received medals for excellent behavior during the term, and Michael Sheridan received the prize for spelling.

At Grammar School No. 77.

The thirteenth annual commencement of Grammar School No. 77, Eighty-fifth Street and First Avenue, one of the largest in the city, was held yesterday afternoon, ninety-one graduates receiving diplomas from Commissioner Huribut. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. A feature of the programme was "The Magic Album," by the senior class, showing living pictures of the class ten years hence. Charles Putzel, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, presided, and addresses were delivered by Commissioners Huribut and McSweeney. Ex-Judge M. S. Isaacs awarded the medals and prizes to the graduates.

At Grammar School No. 43.

The graduating exercises of Grammar School No. 43, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, W. H. J. Sieberg, Principal, were held yesterday morning. E. T. Rice, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Twenty-ninth District, and the Rev. Dr. Schwab, addressed the pupils. Miss Alice Harmon was salutatorian and De Mott De Wolf delivered the valedictory. De Mott De Wolf was awarded a medal for having the highest percentage in his examination at both school and college. Miss Alice Harmon took the same honor among the girls.

Grammar School No. 10.

The second annual commencement exercises of the grammar department of Grammar School No. 10, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, were held there yesterday morning. The graduates numbered eighty, of whom thirty are candidates for admission to colleges and sixteen to the new high schools.

WOULD HAVE A COMPETITION.

Attitude of Sculptors and the Work at Columbia University.

The members of the American Sculpture Society, whose headquarters are in the studio of the President, Fernando Miranda, 51 West Tenth Street, are about to forward a resolution to Seth Low, President of Columbia University, expressing their vigorous protest against the method used to procure the statues that will ornament the new college buildings on Morningside Heights.

Charles F. McKim of McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, the architects for the buildings, has decided that reproductions of classic works of art are the proper thing and eminently to be commended on the score of economy. He therefore intends to put the necessary marble into the hands of some cutters and thus accomplish the work. Before his intention was announced, however, practically all the members of the society had been making sketch models to enter in the competition that never came.

"The sculptors of the society are going to fight this thing to the bitter end," said Mr. Miranda yesterday. "If Mr. Low ignores their protest they will keep to their position anyway, and bend every energy to secure to all American artists the right to compete for any public statues. We are bitterly opposing the practice of letting architects award contracts for the statue intended for public buildings to the sculptors they favor. They are too apt to give them to their own friends, and at any rate they are merely carrying out their ideas with the people's money.

"In the present instance we feel that it is far more fitting to have something new, something representative of American art, to ornament the Columbia buildings, than to save some thousands of dollars. We are going to fight to have this thrown open to competition, and also to secure competition for the statuary to be put up in the Public United Libraries Building, which will be erected in the old reservoir."

Mr. McKim refused yesterday to discuss the subject.

ACTOR RATCLIFFE ARRESTED.

Son-in-Law of Peter De Lacy Accused of Wife Beating.

The police of the Central Office received a telegram last night from Chief of Police Kitley of Chicago announcing the arrest in that city of Edward J. Ratcliffe, an actor, who is wanted here on a charge of felonious assault upon his wife Alice, the daughter of Peter De Lacy, the bookmaker.

The assault, it is alleged, was committed June 12 and immediately afterward Ratcliffe left town. He was traced to Chicago, and a telegram was sent yesterday morning asking the authorities there to arrest him.

Ratcliffe formerly lived with his wife at 452 West Twenty-second Street. She is now with her father at 19 West Seventy-first Street. Ratcliffe was formerly a member of "The Sporting Duchess" company. The couple eloped about two years ago. Their married life was said to be unhappy from the first, and the wife sought a divorce under the laws of this State. The case was on the calendar for trial in the Supreme Court a year ago, when all proceedings were stopped through a reconciliation in the court room of the husband and wife. The case is expected to come before the Grand Jury to-day.

Drug Clerks Seek Less Work.

A meeting of the Druggist Clerks' Association was held last night in the Gramercy Lyceum, in West Twenty-third Street, to discuss the question of obtaining aid from the Legislature in securing less hours of work. Dr. Eckels presided and there was a good attendance. Henry Meyer made a speech in which he said that in many instances clerks now were required to work from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight, and in addition to doing their special work, were called upon to serve customers at the soda fountains. No definite action was taken last night, but general plans of procedure to secure a better condition of things were talked over.

Royal Arcanum Anniversary.

The twentieth anniversary of the Royal Arcanum was celebrated at Manhattan Beach yesterday by 3,000 members of the various councils of the order, of this city and Brooklyn. Dinner was served in relays in the hotel dining rooms.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever; cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, &c. Price, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

COMMENCEMENT AT UNION

St. Clair McKelway Attacks Modern Abuses in the Chancellor's Oration.

LEARNING RULED BY WEALTH

Faculty Subservience to Trustee Plutocracy—Policy of the State Condemned — Social Competitions and Contrasts in College—The Sale of Law.

SCHENECTADY, June 23.—The one hundred and third Commencement exercises of Union College were held this morning. The graduating class numbers forty-five members.

St. Clair McKelway delivered the Chancellor's oration. His subject was "Colleges and Men." In part, he said:

"Nothing is finer than the dedication of riches to learning. Few spectacles are grosser than an abject suppliance of learning to wealth. Perhaps the grandest events of the recent years have been the munificent establishment or endowment of colleges or universities or institutes by those who have regarded great treasures as a great duty and a great privilege. Such benefactions will draw interest of honor and gratitude forever for such benefactors from the hearts and lives of endless beneficiaries. But the seamy or shady side of college mendacity, of college flattery and sycophancy, or of Faculty subservience to trustee plutocracy is suggested by examples that need not be cited, and cannot be respected.

"Scholars and statesmen have been forced out of seats of learning which they strengthened and adorned because their manhood and conscience could not be treated as marketable assets by those worth millions—and little else. Colleges cannot get too much money in high and right ways. What comes in other ways is likely to be a curse and a blight.

"I enter here, as I have repeatedly entered elsewhere, my protest against the policy of the State which prescribes half a million of dollars of property as a prerequisite to a college charter hereafter. Elihu Yale, John Harvard, Mary Lyon, and Eliphalet Nott gave much money. Yet they did something for letters and something for humanity, and if you would see the monument of the latter look around you.

"They are entitled to not less honor—and I dot say that they are entitled to more—than Vassar, Ashford, Cornell, the Vanderbilts, the Greenes, Peter Cooper, Rockefeller, Low, Pratt, Drexel, Hopkins, the Caldwells, Clark, Fayerweather, and their colleagues in a work of liberality to learning that has been without parallel, and without an imputation or qualification of arrogance or of tyranny or of ostentation upon it.

"Only greater than the folk who gave some of their money to learning are the folk who gave all they had to it, and who gave then all they were to it, and who, in truth, gave themselves to it.

"Every college should be a pure democracy. I sometimes fear that with the splendid dormitories with which some of our multi-millionaires are providing our great universities, they unconsciously establish in our American college social life competitions or contrasts of living ill for those who set the pace of luxury, and ill for those who try and fail to maintain it. As truly as poverty should be no stigma in student life, so truly should wealth be no decoration.

"The nation which abolished the sale of human beings is being accustomed to the sale of law. This is an evil against which the colleges should set their faces like flint. Our Legislatures of all grades are becoming expert practitioners of this evil. The venality of Aldermen is a proverb. The corruption of Boards of Supervisors is a habit. The ownership of Legislatures is constantly in evidence. The assaults of bonded interests, affected by a money relation to law upon Congress, terrorize the timid, scandalize the moral, and appal the thoughtful.

"The illicit getting of money by political bosses for political purposes has been reduced to a system which has enabled those bosses absolutely to create the Legislatures and Congresses elected to deal with the very iniquities to which they owe their existence. The corporations which these collectors of blackmail have successfully assaulted seek compensation out of the public treasury by privileges and monopolies enacted in boughten laws.

"But this land has been saved, and can be saved by its people and by their colleges, in both of whom I know is dead neither their fathers' faith nor their fathers' fire."

The following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D.—The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Washington, D. C., class of '55; LH. D.—St. Clair McKelway, Brooklyn; D. D.—The Rev. Alfred P. Botsford, Woodbury, N. J.; the Rev. Peter H. Brooks, Wilkesbarre, Penn., and the Rev. Frederick J. Bassett, Providence, R. I.; Ph. D.—James E. Benedict, Washington, D. C., and Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University.

GRADUATES GET DIPLOMAS.

The Annual Commencement Exercises Held at St. John's College, Fordham.

The annual commencement exercises at St. John's College, Fordham, were held yesterday afternoon on the college campus. A large platform had been erected for the occasion, and draped with the college colors, directly in front of the old chapel. This was occupied by Archbishop Corrigan, who presided, and the visiting clergymen, among whom were the Rev. William Daly, the Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, the Rev. William McNulty, the Rev. James N. Connelly, the Rev. J. M. McEvoy, and the Rev. Edward M. Slattery.

The graduates, nineteen in number, were also seated on the platform, wearing cap and gown. George V. Grainger delivered the valedictory, and Joseph F. Daly, LL. D., delivered the address to the nineteen graduates. John T. Delaney gave a discourse on "The Poet," J. Francis Quinlan on "The Novelist," Laurence P. Monahan on "The Orator," and Andrus B. Crosas on "The Historian." Prizes for oratory and proficiency were bestowed on the graduates by Father Mullin. The graduates were:

James A. Wilson, Paulding Brant, Stephen J. Cassidy, Morris W. Clarke, J. T. Delaney, James J. Donovan, John F. Gaynor, Jr., George B. Grainger, George B. Hayes, Joseph A. Kelley, Walter A. Martin, Robert A. McDowell, Laurence P. Monahan, Joseph A. Mulholland, John B. Murphy, J. F. Quinlan, and Joseph F. Shea.

A meeting of the Alumni Association was held immediately after the exercises, and the graduates were received into the association. There was a banquet in the mess hall and a reception in the evening under the auspices of the alumni.

MOUNT HOLYOKE'S NEW BUILDING.

Cornerstone of Mary Lyon Hall Laid Yesterday.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 23.—Commencement exercises of Mount Holyoke were held this morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall delivering the address to the class.

Prominent events of the day were the laying of the cornerstone of Mary Lyon Hall, with an address by the Rev. Judson Smith and the dedication of Mary Brigham Hall, address by the Rev. Dr. Hall.

Miss Charlotte Morrill of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, delivered a memorial address on Mary Brigham.

Mary Brigham Hall was erected and furnished by the alumnae of New York and Brooklyn, and will accommodate from forty to fifty students.

To meet further immediate need of the college the Trustees have now in process of erection three other dormitory halls to be ready

Wanamaker's

To-day's Store News is of vital interest to every person within shopping distance of New York. It concerns quantities of seasonable merchandise at strangely low prices.

Fine Dress Silks, 104 styles, 40c to 85c; were $1 to $1.65.
Cotton Dress Goods, 5c to 12½c; were 12½c to 25c.
Fancy Linen Dress Goods, 12½c to $1.75; were 25c to $3.
Muslin Underwear, dainty garments, unmatched cheapness.
Women's trimmed short-back Sailor Hats, $5; regular $7.50 to $10.
Ribbons, for every use—astonishingly cheap.
Women's Bicycle Suits, $2.50; early season price $5.
Refrigerators, slate shelves, $6.25 to $21.25; were $12.50 to $42.50.
Cut Glass Olive Dishes, $1.50; value $3 to $3.50.
Fancy China Plates, 75c and $1.25; were $2 to $5.
Haviland fancy China pieces, 35c. Curios of cheapness.

Details in afternoon newspapers.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

RAW WOOL DUTIES FIXED

Senate Discusses the Effect of Tariff Rates on Prices Paid to Growers.

BRYAN'S POSITION DISCUSSED

Mr. Quay Tries to Have the House Rates on Third-Class Wool Adopted—Teller Says the Bill Will Not Bring Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The consideration of the wool schedule of the Tariff bill was resumed in the Senate to-day.

Paragraph 357, relating to third-class wools, was taken up. There was considerable opposition to the proposed rates, the debate being largely on technical lines relative to grades of wool.

Mr. Vest (Missouri) pointed out conflicts between the views of Messrs. Lawrence and Justice, two wool experts, and said that if these recognized authorities were so far apart, how could the laymen be expected to get at the truth. After all, he said, it was the old spectacle of greed. He believed in free wool, and at the proper time he would move to substitute free wool for all the paragraphs of this schedule.

Mr. Rawlins (Utah) put a number of questions to Mr. Vest as to the general doctrine of protection, to which the Missouri Senator replied that he believed in a tariff for revenue only, without protection to anybody, unless it became absolutely necessary as an incident of raising revenue. He would so impose duties as to make them bear as lightly as possible on the poor of the country without a dollar for protection, unless it could not be avoided in raising revenue. Mr. Quay (Pennsylvania) stated that after the debate on this paragraph he would move to strike out the committee amendments to Paragraph 357, the effect of which would be to restore the House rates.

Rates on Wool Not Enough.

Mr. Mantle (Montana) criticised some of the statements of Mr. Justice, particularly that to the effect that not more than 1 per cent. of the wool grown in this country was carpet. Mr. Mantle asserted that one-eighth of every fleece of the common sheep was classed as coarse carpet wool.

Mr. Mantle said that he would regard it most equitable to levy a specific duty on all carpet wool, without any distinction, as an ad valorem led to undervaluation. This rate, he said, the wool men thought should be 7 cents per pound. The Senator discussed the effect of the McKinley wool rates, saying they did not accomplish all that had been expected; they did not offset the heavy declines caused by business depression.

Mr. Mills (Texas) said it was incomprehensible to him to demand such prohibitory duties in the face of experience that the price of wool could not be raised by the tariff, any more than the price of cotton could be increased by a duty. The price of wool had been falling constantly for forty years in spite of tariffs. He quoted statistics showing that wool had fallen after the imposition of the McKinley rates, and had risen after the Wilson provisions for free wool. This was proof incontestible, he declared, that tariff duties could not affect the price of wool.

At one point of Mr. Mills's remarks Mr. Mantle interjected the remark: "Generally speaking, the Senator will not question that the imposition of a duty has raised the price to the wool grower?"

"I have never been able to discover it," answered Mr. Mills.

Mr. Mantle asserted that this general benefit to the wool grower was incontestible, certainly as to Montana growers, and he believed it was so generally.

Mr. Mills mintained that he was speaking from tables of prices, which constituted a record not to be impeached, under the rules of evidence, by general opinions. He proceeded to argue the benefits accruing to the mass of consumers from free wool. He also argued that the entire benefit of duties on wools accrued to the wool manufacturer and not to the grower.

Six Cents Against Fourteen for Wool.

Mr. Carter (Mont.) said it was a fact beyond dispute that during the last year the wool growers of Montana were receiving 6 cents per pound, while under the McKinley law they were receiving 14 cents.

"And the difference between 6 cents and 14 cents is the difference between destruction and prosperity," declared Mr. Carter.

When Mr. Mills quoted certain low rates on Montana wool under the McKinley law, Mr. Carter responded that these were quoted at a time when the passage of the Wilson bill was anticipated, serving to send down prices.

Mr. Gray (Del.) said he was confirmed in his judgment of the injustice of high wool duties by the conflicts between the wool grower and the wool manufacturer, echoed in the Senate. "Why not leave this to the commercial activities of a free and enlightened people instead of disturbing natural and normal conditions?" asked the Senator.

Mr. Gray declared that it was time for a revolt against the demands of the Wool Growers' Association. "If those who oppose these high duties on wool are to be considered enemies," said he, "they must take their position as enemies, and they will not be lacking in resources to make their opposition felt." This extra session of Congress was called for the primary purpose of framing a law giving adequate revenue, and it was infamous, he asserted, that this revenue measure could not pass until a toll was levied on the great mass of poor people of the country, the wearers of clothing and users of blankets, in order to increase the profits of the wool growers.

Policy of Isolation Decried.

The Senator referred to the "unseemly sight" of greedy interests contending here for the amount of benefits they were to receive, instead of leaving the representatives of the people to legislate for the whole people. Mr. Gray closed with an arraignment of the policy of isolating this country from the advantages other countries and climates could extend.

Mr. Quay moved to disagree to the committee amendments to Paragraph 357. The House rate was 32 per cent. ad valorem on third-class wool, valued at 12 cents or less. The committee rate was 4 cents per pound on third-class wool, valued at 10 cents or less. The effect of Mr. Quay's motion would be to go back to the House rate of 32 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Hoar pointed out that there was not a majority in the Senate favorable to that doctrine of protection supported by the Republican Party. It became necessary, therefore, to secure the co-operation of those who had supported a man for the Presidency who, if elected, was pledged to veto a tariff bill.

Mr. Mantle replied that he had never known that the silver candidate for the Presidency was pledged to veto a tariff bill.

Bryan's Record in Controversy.

Mr. Hoar said Mr. Bryan's record in the House of Representatives would throw some light on the subject.

"He was supported by nearly all the free traders in the country," added Mr. Hoar, "and if the party did not pledge him, he pledged the party."

Mr. Mantle further stated that, notwithstanding his interest in the wool schedule, he had never desired to lay any obstacle in the way of the Tariff bill as a whole.

Mr. Allison said the statement of Mr. Hoar as to the silver candidate for the Presidency should not go unchallenged. There was nothing in what Mr. Bryan had said justifying an assertion that he would have vetoed a tariff bill. If it had been a bill of confiscation, doubtless he would have vetoed it.

Mr. Hoar brought forward copies of the record showing Mr. Bryan's course on the tariff. He had voted in the House to put wool on the free list; he had himself denounced protection as a robbery.

"I have a good deal of respect for Mr. Bryan," continued Mr. Hoar. "His character has impressed me very favorably, and I have never joined in criticisms upon him, but if he would not veto a tariff bill after such utterances, I would not have much respect for him."

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) thought these criticisms of Mr. Bryan were most unfair. For, said the Senator, an examination of Mr. McKinley's record would show him to have voted for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Stewart stated that during the consideration of the Bland-Allison act Mr. McKinley had voted at every stage "with the most radical silver men." Even as late as 1890 Mr. McKinley had made a speech at Toledo denouncing Mr. Cleveland for discriminating between the two metals.

Mr. Stewart caused a laugh as he closed by saying very earnestly that it "was no use criticising Bryan, as he's going to be the next President."

Mr. Quay's Motion to Table Lost.

Mr. Quay moved to lay on the table the amendments of the Finance Committee to Paragraph 357, (wool,) the effect being to restore the House rates, and the motion was lost—19 to 41.

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Chilton, (Dem., Tex.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mills, (Dem., Tex.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) and Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)—19.

Nays—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Allison, (Rep., Ia.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Ia.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Heitfield, (Pop., Idaho,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) Mantle, (Rep.,) Mont.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Wash.,) Warren, (Rep., Col.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)—41.

Mr. Teller, replying to the remarks of Mr. Hoar to the effect that Mr. Bryan would have vetoed a tariff bill for a duty on wool, although some of his supporters were now urging a higher rate, stated that if Mr. Hoar or any other Senator was going to bring the last campaign into the debate the bill would be delayed indefinitely, as the silver men would not allow such assertions to go unchallenged.

Mr. Hoar interjected the remark that he had not intended to stir up Senators, but had merely pointed out that at present the friends of the Tariff bill were compelled to secure the co-operation of Senators who voted for a Republican candidate and would probably vote for that candidate again.

Mr. Teller, continuing, declared that the Massachusetts Senator had dragged in a political question, for the evident purpose of challenging the position of certain Senators. As for himself he wanted this bill passed. He did not believe it would bring the relief expected. He was here to see that a decent bill was enacted. He was not here to delay, for if there was any relief it should come quickly. But if the Massachusetts Senator desired to bring in political questions, Mr. Teller gave notice that there would be full reply.

Quay Moves to Amend.

With this flurry over, Mr. Quay remarked that the Finance Committee seemed to have "pulled itself together since yesterday," and in view of the defeat of his former motion, he moved an amendment increasing the committee rate from 10 to 12 cents per pound; disagreed to without division. Mr. Mantle moved to strike out Paragraph 357 and substitute one giving 5 cents per pound on third-class wool, worth less than 10 cents, and one-half cent additional for every cent of value above five; disagreed to.

The paragraph was then agreed to as reported, namely, 4 cents per pound on third-class wool worth 10 cents per pound or less.

Paragraph 358 was also agreed to as reported, fixing the rate on third-class wool valued above 10 cents per pound at 7 cents per pound.

A new paragraph, 360, was substituted on motion of Mr. Allison, giving a uniform duty of 30 cents per pound on top waste, stubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste. A new paragraph was substituted for 359, making the duty on wools on the skin one cent less per pound than on other wools of the same class and condition.

Another new paragraph, 360½, provides a duty on shoddy of 25 cents per pound; on noils and other waste not provided for, 20 cents per pound.

Mr. Vest here interposed a motion to strike out the entire wool schedule up to the point reached, covering the paragraph on raw wool.

The Senator reviewed the fluctuations of wool prices for a long period of years to show that the duties did not serve to put up the prices. The Senator predicted that the enactment of the wool schedule would bring disaster to the Republican Party, and that they would return to the capital shattered and broken.

Mr. White discussed wool prices, and declared that the wool schedule was a delusion from either standpoint, protection or free wool.

Mr. Vest's motion striking out the schedule up to 361 was the disagreed to—19 to 33.

Mr. McEnery (Dem.) and Messrs. Teller and Mantle voted with the Republicans against the motion.

Mr. Mantle expressed regret that he had failed to secure the co-operation of Republican Senators in making the wool schedule satisfactory to the wool growers. He offered an amendment to Paragraph 355, inserting a clause that skirted wool shall pay 8 cents per pound additional to the other duties imposed; rejected, 7 to 41.

Mantle Offers a Substitute.

Mr. Mantle then moved a substitute for all the paragraphs relating to raw wool. It embodies the proposition of the Wool Growers' Association. This was rejected without division.

Paragraphs 361 (rags) and 362 (wool and hair) were agreed to as reported.

On Paragraph 363 (wool yarns) Mr. Jones moved a proviso that the rate shall not go into effect until twelve months after the act goes into operation; disagreed to, 19 to 27.

Mr. Jones moved an amendment to Paragraph 364, limiting its provisions to cloth, &c., of which wool is the chief component material in place of "wholly or in part of wool." He argued at length that the latter clause permitted excessive duties on goods in which only one-tenth was wool and nine-tenths cotton or linen.

Mr. Allison urged that the phraseology had been in use satisfactorily for twenty years.

The paragraph finally went over without a vote on Mr. Jones's amendment, and at 5:20 P. M. the Senate held an executive session, adjourning soon after.

RECIPROCITY IN THE TARIFF.

Republican Senators Will Caucus Today on This and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A caucus of Republican Senators has been called for tomorrow evening to consider as many of the matters in the Tariff bill that have been passed over as can be taken up. The question liable to excite most attention is the form of reciprocity provision which the Senate shall place in the bill.

Several Senators have prepared amendments on this subject, and it is understood that ex-Senator Edmunds has been asked to make suggestions as to the legal form of the provision, and has consented so to do. The general opinion on the Republican side is favorable to a declaration for reciprocity and of providing a means for putting it into effect, the only difference likely to arise being over the form.

The caucus also probably will take up the anti-trust amendment, providing the Republican members of the Committee on Foreign Relations are ready to report. Other questions which are slated for consideration are the duty on tea, the internal revenue features, which will involve the policy of striking out the entire portion of the bill on this subject, including the increased tax on beer and the dispute over the rate of duty on imported wrapper tobacco if time permits.

WOOL SCHEDULES INCREASED.

Finance Committee to Advance the Duty on Woven Fabrics.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Senate Committee on Finance has agreed upon increases in Paragraph No. 384 of the wool schedule of the Tariff bill, relating to woven fabrics in the piece, as follows:

On those other than black, containing more than 45 per cent. in weight of silk, from $2 to $2.50 per pound; on those weighing less than 1 1-3 ounces and more than 1-3 of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum or dyed in the thread, from $2.50 to $3 per pound, and if boiled or dyed or printed in the piece, from $3 to $3.50 per pound. Paragraph No. 386 has also been amended so as to specifically include silk hatbands and make them dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

STREET-CAR MAIL SERVICE.

Officials so Employed Will Now Be Reckoned Among the Employes of the City Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The quick growth of the street-car mail service which within a short period has become established in a number of the large cities has created a curious complication at the Post Office Department.

The issue is as to under what head the car employes are to be placed, and the result may be a new classification providing a separate designation for them. In many cases the postal crews were detailed from the Railway Mail Service, and in a few cases from the Post Office clerical force, but the mushroom growth of the system has caused a serious drain on those forces, and numerous requests have been made for additional men in both services. Postmaster Perkins of Rochester, N. Y., accompanied by Representative Brewster, was at the Post Office Department yesterday and pointed out the results of the details to the new service and asked for more help.

Railway Mail Service officials hold that the men should not be charged against them without reinforcement in number, while Postmasters object unless their force is also augmented accordingly.

There is no specific appropriation for the street-car mail men, and if they do not belong to either of these services, then it is suggested that money ought not to be taken from the appropriations for those services.

The matter was talked over again this afternoon, and the department practically reached the conclusion to place those employes so detailed under the direction of the Superintendent of Mails in the various cities where the street-car service is in operation, all under the supervision of the respective Postmasters. This action puts all street-car mails under the direction of the Postmasters, and all railway mail service employes detailed for this work accordingly will be under their direction.

The effect is significant, as in the future, with the constant development of the street-car mail service, there will be a large increase in the details taken from the railway mail service. The Postmaster General probably will issue an order in a few days making this disposition of the problem.

BRIG. GEN. MILLS TO RETIRE.

Colonels Rapidly Promoted in Event of Their Early Retirement.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, formerly Colonel of the Third Cavalry and now stationed at El Paso, Texas, has been retired on his own application under the forty-year service clause. He will continue, however, to serve as a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission until the completion of that work.

The vacancy caused by his retirement will be filled by the promotion to Brigadier General of Col. Caleb H. Carlton, now in command of the Eighth Cavalry at Fort Meade. In the expected event of his confirmation, he, too, will be retired, and Col. H. C. Merriam of the First Infantry will be advanced to the grade of Brigadier General. He has been jumped already in promotion by five of his juniors, in order that they might be enabled to retire with the rank and pay of Brigadier General.

STARVING IN GUATEMALA.

J. W. Scandrett Writes to the State Department for Help.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—James William Scandrett writes from Livingston, Guatemala, to the State Department, praying the Secretary of State for help. He says he is an American citizen, having lived in San Francisco for eleven years, and has proofs of good character. Going to Salvador to erect machinery, he has suffered the most miserable hardships through sickness, wounds, and starvation.

Appeals for help to the American Consul were without avail, because the official had no authority to expend money to ship the man to New Orleans. He says the British Consul would have sent him home had he been an Englishman, and he prays the Secretary for relief, lest he die of hardship, as the Consul says there is unfortunately no fund at the disposal of the State Department for the relief of destitute Americans abroad, such as the British service provides.

McCOID'S CASE AGAINST PERU.

The State Department Resolves Again to Press the Claim for $50,000.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The State Department has resolved to again press the McCoid claim upon the Peruvian Government and try to bring it to a settlement.

The object sought is to secure an indemnity of $50,000 for the ill-treatment of McCoid, who was an American Consular Agent at Arequipa, and also connected with the railroad company in Peru.

In a revolution McCoid was seized and imprisoned and sentenced to be shot by the revolutionary element that afterward obtained control of the Government. The State Department has pressed the case at intervals upon the Peruvian Government without avail, and Secretary Olney last February directed Minister MacKenzie to make a peremptory demand for a settlement. There has been no correspondence on the subject since.

Big Reduction in Immigration.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Reports received by Commissioner General Stump of the Immigration Bureau show the number of immigrants that arrived in this country during the eleven months ended May 3, 1897, was 210,271. This is a decrease, as compared with the same period last year, of 105,038.

The Commissioner General said to-day that, in his opinion, the reduction during the whole fiscal year will reach 120,000.

Minister Angell to Sail July 17.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Dr. Angell, the newly appointed Minister to Turkey, has informed the State Department that he will sail from New York on July 17 for his post, stopping in London on the route to confer with Mr. Terrell, the retiring Minister.

What coffee destroys Grain-O builds up. A food drink good for old and young.—Adv.

Largest Assortment of
STRAW HATS
on Earth at
POPULAR PRICES

Young's Hats
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Study either side of the question—health, temperance, pleasure, economy, and you will see the reason for the great popularity of

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a sparkling, delicious, effervescent beverage that tickles the palate, satisfies the thirst, invigorates the body.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

is manufactured by a Dermatologist who has made the skin, scalp, and complexion a study for over 20 years. It is pure soap, and one cake will outlast any two of other make. Send 10c. for sample and book on Beauty and care of the skin. John H. Woodbury, 127 West 42d St., New York.

SENATOR DEFENDS BRYAN

Mr. Allen Says His Gift of $1,500 Was Not to Influence the Populist Convention.

BATEMAN'S ATTACK REPELLED

The Money Invested to Help Bimetallism After the Chairman of the Populist National Committee Declined to Accept It.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Allen (Neb.) arose to a question of personal privilege in connection with the conduct of the last campaign. There was much interest in his statement, as Mr. Allen was Chairman of the Populistic National Convention. Mr. Allen read a published press dispatch from Lewiston, Me., stating that Prof. L. C. Bateman, candidate of the People's Party of Maine for Governor last year, had made an attack on William J. Bryan, to the effect that Mr. Bryan's gift of $1,500 to the Populistic National Committee was with the distinct understanding that no action against fusion should be taken by the Populistic National Convention.

Mr. Allen made a sweeping denial. He said Mr. Bryan had determined to divide the royalties on his book, and in doing so he allotted $1,500 to the Populistic Party. The draft was sent to Mr. Allen, but the Chairman of the National Committee (Senator Butler of N. C.) declined to accept it. Thereupon, at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Allen invested the amount, to be used in the interest of bimetallism. Mr. Allen declared that the statement that any agreement existed as to fusion in connection with the gift was "an absolute and unqualified falsehood." There had never been, he declared, an attempt to fuse the parties, either Nationally or locally.

Mr. Allen also specifically denied the statement that Mr. Bryan forged his (Allen's) name to the list appended to the letter of notification. The Senator closed with a high tribute to Mr. Bryan and an arraignment of Prof. Bateman.

Mr. Butler stated briefly that the offer was made to him, but he felt impelled to decline it. He approved Mr. Bryan's motive, but felt that the acceptance might be open to misconstruction. The offer was made, he said, without any condition, express or implied.

CONGRESSMAN KNOWLES'S DENIAL.

He Says the Money Was Tendered Unconditionally to Senator Butler.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Referring to the recent dispatch from Lewiston, Me., wherein L. C. Bateman charged Congressman Freeman Knowles of South Dakota with saying that "Mr. Bryan's gift of $1,500 to the Populist committee was made with the distinct understanding that no action against fusion should be taken by the People's Party before the next National Convention," Mr. Knowles says:

"I deny the charge in toto. I did not know that the committee had accepted any portion of the royalty of Mr. Bryan's book. The matter was talked over at the last meeting of the Populist Congressional caucus, when it was decided that it would not be in good taste for the committee to accept the money. It was tendered to Senator Butler, as Chairman of the Populist National Committee, without any qualification or condition whatever, except that it was to be used in such manner as the committee thought best.

"Mr. Bryan had announced that one-half the royalty of the book was to be distributed among the committees of the three parties which supported him, in proportion to the vote cast, for the propagation of literature upon the monetary question. The refusal of the committee to accept the money placed Mr. Bryan in an embarrassing position, and he then deposited it with Senator Allen as a citizen of Nebraska, subject to future action. The committee did not accept and has not accepted a dollar of the money."

These are the things which Mr. Knowles says he told Mr. Talbot, the County Chairman of the Populist committee at Skowhegan, Me., where he is charged with making the above statement. He has written to Mr. Talbot, asking him for a statement as to the truth or falsity of what Mr. Bateman charges.

STATEMENT FROM MR. BRYAN.

He Says His Gift Was for the Cause of Bimetallism.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 23.—The Enquirer prints the following statement by W. J. Bryan, in answer to Prof. Bateman's attack on Mr. Bryan:

"No conditions were attached to the money turned over to Senator Allen, except that it should be used according to Mr. Allen's judgment for the cause of bimetallism. All donations were made for that purpose. The money was divided between Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans in proportion to the vote cast. To have ignored the Populists in the distribution would have been an inexcusable slight. The subject of fusion was not discussed, directly or indirectly.

"Mr. Bateman, I presume has reference to the letter as reproduced in my book. I took it from the newspapers. If Prof. Bateman proves to me that it was a mistake, I shall make the change in subsequent editions."

JAPAN HAS AN ULTIMATUM

Her Protest to the Effect that the Hawaiian Treaty Must Not Be Perfected.

SURE TO DELAY ANNEXATION

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee Say Such a Document from a More Nearly Equal Power Would Lead to Serious Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty formed the principal topic of consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at its brief session to-day. The treaty and accompanying papers were read and referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Foraker, Davis, and Morgan, with instructions to investigate the entire question and report to the full committee.

The papers read included the protest made by Japan against the annexation. The sub-committee will consider all the complications likely to grow out of annexation, including those referring to the trade relations of the islands.

This will involve a study of all of Hawaii's treaties with other countries. The inquiry necessarily will require considerable time, and no effort will be made by the full committee to take up the subject until the sub-committee shall be able to report on all the details. The realization of this fact has led the members of the committee to conclude that it is improbable that the committee as a whole will be able to pass upon the subject during the present session. Comparatively little was said bearing upon the merits of the treaty at to-day's meeting, but the few utterances that were heard sustained the estimate heretofore made of the complexion of the committee, namely, that at least eight of the eleven members would favor ratification. There is a possibility that the number may be increased to nine.

Treaty Must Not Be Perfected.

The protest from Japan in connection with the Hawaiian treaty, which was received by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day, is considered in a more serious light than was at first made apparent, and the committee took exceptional precautions to prevent the publication of its proceedings. The protest was accepted as almost an ultimatum on Japan's part to the effect that the treaty must not be perfected. It is not a protest against the form of the document, as had been supposed in some quarters, but against the document itself, or, rather, against the transaction, as being opposed to Japan's interest. The specific reason alleged for the protest is that the consummation of the agreement between Hawaii and the United States would disturb the existing trade relations of the North Pacific and nullify treaty rights.

The protest is in such definite terms and is directed so squarely at the transaction as to cause the committee to feel that the entire matter should be handled with the utmost circumspection, as the only way in which complications of a serious nature can be avoided. While there is no disposition on the part of a majority of the committee to weaken in its support of the treaty, there is a general feeling that the friendly relations which have existed between Japan and the United States call for great deliberation and especial care in proceeding in the matter.

To Wait for the Regular Session.

Hence the appointment of the sub-committee to consider all the details, the decision to keep the proceedings of the committee from the public, and the probability that the committee may not be able to report during the present session of Congress. With reference to this latter point it may be stated as extremely probable that the matter will be held in abeyance by the sub-committee until Congress convenes in regular session next December for the double purpose of permitting the committee to make its investigation as thorough as possible and to permit the Executive to assert its best efforts through the use of diplomacy to persuade Japan of the unwisdom of her course. It is understood in this connection that this delay is in accordance with the wishes of the Administration as intimated to members of the Senate.

The opinion was expressed in the committee that a document of the character of that filed by Japan would, if presented by a nation more nearly the equal of the United States, lead to very serious difficulties, but there is a general desire to extend unusual consideration toward the Asiatic State, not only because of the uniformly friendly relations existing between that country and this, but also because it is felt that Japan's success in her war with China may have had the effect of arousing a spirit of combativeness, and of warranted in the opinion of the members of the committee by her relative size and importance as compared with the United States.

REPLY TO JAPAN FRAMED.

A Strong Legal Defense of Our Position Without Receding.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The State Department has practically completed its reply to the Japanese protest against the Hawaiian annexation treaty, but has not yet delivered it.

The reply is understood to be dignified in tone, a strong legal defense of our position which, without in any sense abating our claims, still does not disdain to support them by much citation of precedent and international law.

MORGAN'S HAWAIIAN BILL.

Measure Introduced to Carry Annexation into Execution Without a Two-thirds Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Senator Morgan to-day introduced a bill for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The bill provides that the islands shall become a Territory of the United States in accordance with the terms of the recently negotiated treaty. The date set for the extension of the laws of this country over the islands is March 4, 1898, but it is specifically provided that they may be put in force at an earlier day if Congress so directs.

It is also directed that the five Commissioners provided for by the treaty to make recommendations to Congress in matters pertaining to Hawaii shall be confirmed by the Senate. The bill appropriates a million dollars for the execution of its provisions. Out of this sum the interest on the Hawaiian debt is to be paid, but provision for the payment of the principal of this debt is deferred.

In reply to a question, Senator Morgan said that his bill was intended to carry the annexation treaty into execution, in case it should be ratified by the Senate, or to provide for its ratification by the joint action of the two houses, in case the Senate should refuse to act. "The treaty," said the Senator, "can be ratified in this form by a majority vote in each of the two houses, thus avoiding the necessity for securing two-thirds of the Senate, as would be required if the matter should be passed upon by that body alone."

The Senator said that circumstances would determine whether the bill should be pressed during the present session of Congress.

HAWAII IN THE COMMONS.

Government Will Be Asked to Announce Its Position.

LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Commons to-morrow Ernest William Beckett, Conservative, Member for the Whitby Division of the North Riding of Yorkshire, will question the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, as to whether the Government is aware that "Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed by a small body of Americans who, without right or title, have assumed sovereignty over Hawaii, and now, to save themselves from the resentment of the people, have requested the American Government to annex Hawaii, and whether Great Britain proposes to allow this most important coaling station to pass into the hands of the United States without protest?"

Japanese Cruiser at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 23.—The Japanese cruiser Hiyie, now used as a training ship, has arrived here, and will remain in port several weeks before sailing for Honolulu. The vessel was received with the customary salutes.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every bear the fac-simile signature of wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought,* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SMELLS LIKE A BATTLEFIELD.

Brooklyn Testimony on Odors—Reduced a Baker Twenty Pounds—A Policeman Unable to Sleep.

A stench which it is claimed arises from a factory conducted by T. Carter Bell and G. Curtis Smith, where a substitute for rubber is manufactured, in Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, was aired before Justice Lemon in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, where Health Commissioner Emery had the proprietors arraigned for maintaining a nuisance.

Dr. F. G. Kirk of 1,483 Gates Avenue testified that his home was uninhabitable for the reason that the doors and windows had to be kept closed to keep out the unbearable odors. His mother had been made sick by the smell.

Elias W. Price, of 1,485 Gates Avenue, said his wife had also been made ill. He declared that he did not exaggerate when he said that the odor was like a battlefield.

Andrew Kordner, a retired baker, of 300 Palmetto Street, said that the odor was so bad that it took away his appetite, and through it he had lost twenty pounds in weight. His wife, formerly in good health, is now under the care of a physician. He was corroborated by his wife, who added that the silverware in the house was becoming tarnished. Policeman Thomas Masterson of the Hamburg Avenue Station, who lives near the factory, said it was impossible for him to sleep because of the smell, and that any kind of a nose could get onto it six blocks away.

Dr. Andrew Bartlett, consulting chemist of the Board of Health, swore that the odor and gases from the factory were detrimental to the health of the residents. The hearing was then adjourned. At the next hearing the defense will have witnesses who will testify that they have smelled no stench.

Mr. Bell, one of the proprietors, said that they had obeyed the Health Dpartment by erecting a smokestack, in which the odors and gases were fumigated by steam. He added that they intended moving the factory, but that some of the property owners are trying to embarrass them by forcing them to move to the detriment of their business. The material manufactured was recently discovered in England, and rubber manufacturers use it to deaden the material. It is composed of a mixture of sulphur and vegetable oils fused at a high temperature. The odor results from the reaction of the material in the melting pots.

TOWN BONDS INCREASING.

Staten Island Preparing in Advance for Improved Highways.

On Tuesday the Southfield (S. I.) Town Board decided to bond the town for $140,000 for improvements of highways. The streets to be improved include all the important highways.

The towns of Northfield and Westfield have also been bonded for large amounts for highway improvements, and it is expected that the Middletown board will meet to bond the town for $135,000 for road improvements. The County Board of Supervisors Tuesday sold bonds for $190,000 for county road improvements and $12,000 for the maintenance of the same.

Broker William E. R. Smith has refused to complete his purchase of the $13,000 of Arverne-by-the-Sea bonds, and in so doing has forfeited his $1,000. Too many legal objections have been made to the bond issue to make it a safe investment.

Temporary Immigration Quarters.

Immigration Commissioner Senner was authorized by the Treasury Department yesterday to lease the large buildings 13 and 15 State Street for the use of the Bureau of Immigration. The buildings, which extend through to Pearl Street, will be altered suitably for a male and female hospital and a house of detention for immigrants awaiting deportation or a rehearing of their cases. Beginning to-morrow, all immigrants will be taken to the Barge Office for registration. This has been done at the piers of the incoming steamers since the Ellis Island station was destroyed.

Byrd Confesses to Taking a Life.

The murderer of James Hazell, the colored man who died in Terrell's livery stables in Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, last Sunday from a stab wound, is in prison and has confessed. He says it was a case of self-defense. He is Edward Byrd, a negro twenty-two years of age, of 29 Rockwell Place, Brooklyn. He was captured while fishing yesterday at Sandy Hook by Capt. O'Reilly of the First Precinct and two detectives.

First Public Comfort Station.

It has been decided to build the first of the public comfort stations on Mail Street. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has appropriated $25,000 for the purpose, and if this one proves a success others will be erected in various parts of the city. It will be underground, with two entrances on the surface, with ornamental lamps between. It will be constructed on the latest sanitary plans.

LONDON GRAPHIC CANARD.

President McKinley Denies the Story of His Interview.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The alleged interview with President McKinley, published in The London Daily Graphic and cabled back to this country yesterday, is denied on the authority of Mr. McKinley. The President had no such interview, and says it is a pure fabrication.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Thomas C. Dawson to be Secretary of the Legation at Rio de Janeiro—Consulates.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro—THOMAS C. DAWSON of Iowa.

Consul at Mannheim, Germany—WALTER J. HOFFMAN, District of Columbia.

Consul at Leipsic, Germany—BRAINARD H. WARNER, Jr., Maryland.

Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay—ALBERT W. SWAIM, Iowa.

Consul at Progreso, Mexico—EDWARD H. THOMPSON, Massachusetts.

Deputy Auditor for the Treasury Department—EDWARD McKITTERICK, Iowa.

Register of the Land Office—CHARLES KINGSTON, Wyoming.

Postmaster at Edgartown, Mass.—HENRY A. PEASE.

Postmaster at Lestershire, N. Y.—THOMAS L. DUN

THE YALE FRESHMEN WIN

Harvard a Length Behind at Poughkeepsie, and Cornell Nearly Another Length in the Rear.

A FINE RACE OVER GOOD WATER

Harvard First to Catch at the Start—The Excellent Work of Her Crew a Great Surprise—The Race Postponed Until Seven O'clock.

YALE, first; time, 9:19 1-2.
HARVARD, second; time, 9:26 1-2.
CORNELL, third; time, 9:29 1-2.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—Yale's freshmen won to-day in a very pretty race. They finished with a full length of open water between their shell and Harvard's, and Cornell was nearly a length further behind. Yale's time was 9:19½, Harvard's 9:26½, and Cornell's 9:29½, so that all three crews beat the record for this course, and the New London course, which was 9:41.

It was one of the prettiest boat races ever witnessed, and is a great feather in the caps of the amateur and a bad setback for the professional crew. "Bob" Cook, George Adee, and other Yale men were particularly enthusiastic after the race. Storrow and the Harvard men were pleased that they had beaten Cornell, as they had expected to finish last. The Cornell contingent were very blue. Cornell had expected to win, and win easily. For the first time a Cornell freshman crew has been beaten.

Yale's crew rowed a magnificent race. They started poorly, and were last for three-quarters of a mile, then they gradually wore Harvard and Cornell down, and took the lead just before the bridge was reached. After that they had the race well in hand, and, keeping in the lead, finished fresh and strong.

Harvard's Plucky Fight.

The Harvard boys made a plucky fight, and, after losing first place, kept in front of Cornell. The strokes of the crews showed in marked contrast. Yale's long sweep proved far superior to Cornell's short, quick, light strike. Yale could have made her victory more decisive, but evidently preferred not to take any chances of a break down. The Harvard men furnished a surprise; they have been doing very poorly for two or three weeks. The men were not in good condition, and after crossing the finishing line three fell down in the boat. They pulled the long stroke taught by Mr. Lehmann, and beat Cornell's men, who were in the pink of condition.

The race was not rowed until after 7 o'clock, the water not being in good condition until that hour. There was some grumbling at the long delay, but after the contest every one was satisfied.

Around the ferry slip and railroad station at Highland during the afternoon there were the usual fakirs who always congregate at college boat races. Three-card monte, wheels of fortune, and other catchpenny devices were in full operation. One man was wrapping up five-dollar bills and selling them for 50 cents. He was selling them, too, as fast as he could roll them up. It is needless to say that when the rolls were opened the five-dollar greenbacks had disappeared. This is a good locality for fake games, as the natives nibble freely at any bait offered.

All day long a brisk breeze from the south swept up the river, and while the tide was ebbing the water was very rough, and whitecaps were seen everywhere. It seemed doubtful if the race could be rowed, for every one was anxious. This is a peculiar place for tides, and old watermen predicted that when the tide changed the wind would probably drop. At any rate, it would drop before sunset, or when blowing up the river with the flood tide the water would be smoother.

Scenes Before the Race.

The tide turned before 4 o'clock and the water did become smoother. The observation train, consisting of fifty cars and an engine at each end, pulled down to the starting line, and then there was another long wait. The wind was growing lighter every minute, and as the wind went down the water grew quick. The referee's boat, Heloveteа, was running up and down the river and visiting the different quarters of the crews. At 5:15 o'clock the Harvard launch was sighted coming down the river. The freshman crew were on board, and the shell was being towed behind. They came down to the starting line, and then Yale's launch, with the crew on board, and the shell in tow, appeared. There was no sign of activity at Cornell's quarters. At a quarter to 6 o'clock the Heloveteа came in towards the shore and it was announced that the race had been postponed till 6:30 o'clock.

Another Long Wait.

It was a dreary wait, the train was only a quarter filled, and there were not enough representatives from the different colleges to make it interesting. One crowd from Harvard cheered their crew on its arrival, and shouted the news that Harvard had beaten Yale at baseball by a score of 7 to 5. When the Yale crew reached the line they were greeted with the frog croak of a few Cornell rooters cheered for Cornell in order to let it be known that the Ithacan college was represented. At 6:30 o'clock Referee Meikelham announced that the race was postponed until 7 o'clock, as the water below the bridge was still rough. The Heloveteа came up to the bridge, and at 6:50 o'clock came back and ordered the crews to get ready.

Cornell's shell was launched from the boathouse, and the men took their places and paddled across the river. They looked very pretty and pulled a quick, even stroke. Their inboard work was perfect, and they swung as though fastened together. The Harvard men peeled off and got into their shell at the float, and then pulled down the river to get limbered up. Yale followed Harvard, and the long, powerful stroke at once won every one who knew anything about rowing. They soon took their places at the boats anchored at the starting line. Cornell had the inshore position, Harvard was next, and Yale on the outside.

Referee Meikelham cautioned the crews and then asked each if they were ready. A brief delay followed while a rowboat pulled off the course, and then the pistol was fired and the referee shouted "Go!"

Harvard's Beautiful Start.

Harvard made a beautiful start, the eight oars catching the water just as the pistol shot rang out, and with a few quick, short strokes, the Crimson boat shot ahead. Cornell was next to catch the water, but when Yale got fairly going her boat was a quarter of a length behind. Cornell's men made a ragged start, the men on the port side doing a lot of splashing. All settled down to their strokes quickly, Harvard pulling 35, Cornell 33, and Yale 36. For a minute or two Harvard appeared to draw ahead, and the Crimson rooters were jubilant. When half a mile had been rowed, and the crews were abreast of the Cornell house, Harvard was in the lead a few feet; Cornell was next, and Yale still last. Yale then slowed down to a 34 stroke, and the boat at once began to travel faster.

The long stroke with the quick catch and drive at the finish sent the shell up to the leaders, and just before the bridge was reached the Yale shell showed in front. Harvard was second, but the men were rowing hard, and seemed to lose in strength in trying to keep ahead of Cornell, whose men had put the stroke up to thirty-six and were dangerously close. When clear of the bridge Yale's lead was increased to a half length, and Harvard, still rowing thirty-five, was a quarter of a length in front of the Ithacans. Slowly but surely the Yale men drew ahead, and Cornell, the faster the men rowed, went further and further astern.

Yale's Lead Increased.

With a mile and a half of the course covered, a streak of daylight showed between the stern of the Yale shell and the bow of the Harvard's. Cornell was three-quarters of a length further behind. The line of yachts was then reached and Yale, cheered by the crowd on the tug Astral, increased her stroke to thirty-five, but soon settled down again to thirty-three, being content with the commanding lead. Harvard was second and seemed to be tiring rapidly, but the men were rowing with a grit that was surprising, and Cornell, in spite of all efforts, could not reduce her lead. The Cornell stroke, Ihider, hit it up thirty-six in a vain effort to reduce the lead. His men responded gamely, but the stroke lacked strength. Yale with her slow machine-like stroke, crossed the line a winner by two lengths, and seven seconds later Harvard crossed the line, seven-eighths of a length, or three seconds, in front of Cornell.

The crews were wildly cheered by the crowd on the excursion steamers and yachts at the finish. The Yale men paddled across the river to their quarters, and the other crews were taken home in the launches.

Three Harvard men, Tilton, Higginson, and Byrd, collapsed. Byrd fell back in the shell, and Coxswain Roach and Bedeel, No. 7, threw water on him. All quickly revived. The water was fairly smooth, and the course was kept clear by revenue cutters. Among the yachts at the finish were J. Herbert Ballantine's Juana, A. L. Tower's Kara, Vice Commodore E. S. Hatch's Huron, The Tailsman, Formesma, Ellsmore, Now Then, Elsemarie, Halcyon, and Conqueror.

Officials and Status of Crews.

The colleges selected the following men to look after their respective interests in the race:

Harvard: Judge—R. C. Lehmann; Timekeeper—E. C. Storrow; Representative—George S. Mumford; Judge at Finish—C. H. McDuffie.

Cornell: Judge—Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Timekeeper—Charles S. Francis; Representative—Walter C. White; Judge at Finish—F. G. Scofield.

Yale: Judge—R. J. Cook; Timekeeper—Walter Camp; Judge at Finish—J. J. McCormac; representative not selected.

The crews in to-day's race were made up as follows:

	YALE. Weight.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Bow	R. M. Patterson	158	5 9½	20
No. 2	H. P. Wickes	170	5 10	18
No. 3	J. P. Brock, (Capt.)	181	5 10	17
No. 4	R. Hunt	172	5 11	21
No. 5	J. W. Cross	179	6 ..	19
No. 6	R. M. McGee	185	6 ..	20
No. 7	J. Niedecken	170	6 ..	19
Stroke	S. Williams	158	5 10	18
Cox's'n	J. M. Walton	113	5 8½	19
	HARVARD.			
Bow	J. L. Saltonstall	155	5 11	19
No. 2	C. M. Brown	162	5 9	18
No. 3	J. M. Glidden	162	6 ..	19
No. 4	W. Tilton	172	6 2	18
No. 5	R. C. Heath	172	6 2	19
No. 6	F. L. Higginson, Jr.	162	6 1	19
No. 7	N. Biddle	184½	6 ..	18
Stroke	F. O. Bryd	184	6 1	19
Cox.	A. M. Roach	106	5 6	19
	CORNELL.			
Bow	P. Will	165	5 10	19
No. 2	Smallwood	166	5 10	22
No. 3	P. B. Windsor	153	5 10½	19
No. 4	R. H. Ganwell	154	5 9	18
No. 5	F. Hammer	161	5 10½	23
No. 6	C. W. Colt	155	6 ..	20
No. 7	A. R. Ayres	158	5 9	18
Stroke	I. N. Ihlder	110	5 ..	24
Cox.	E. T. Masoffin	98		

TO CONTROL JOCKEYS.

A Resolution Requiring Them to Register Their Engagements.

Inability to secure the services of the best jockeys has been such a source of complaint among owners of race horses, because many of the youngsters are so obstreperous and reluctant to ride any horses but those they select, that action to put a curb on the boys has become necessary. At a meeting of The Jockey Club Stewards held at the track yesterday, steps were taken to put a stop to this system of selection among the boys. To that end the appended resolution was passed. This, it is expected, will tend to correct the trouble in a measure, at least, for, under the registration system, it is proposed that the first owner to come and ask for the services of a particular jockey will be able to secure them without negotiation with the jockey and the particular backer or owner or trainer to whom he considers his services mortgaged, and to whom all stable secrets as to the condition of a horse must first be disclosed.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved—That hereafter all jockeys shall be required to report their engagements to ride to the clerk of the scales not later than 1 P. M. on each race day, and that all engagements made subsequent to that hour must be reported promptly to the clerk of the scales.

The clerk of the scales shall keep a complete record of the jockeys and their engagements and hold the same subject to the inspection of the Stewards.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five and one-half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Yemen	123	Brandywine	114
Harry Reed	123	Domitor	110
Tremargo	114	Prompt	110
Rubicon	114		

SECOND RACE.—The Daisy Stakes, of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs, on turf.

Water Crest	122	Mirthful	122
Gen. Maceo	122	Makallah	119
Decanter	122		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One Mile.

The Winner	126	Paul Kauvar	105
Deerslayer	118	Zanone	105
Lehman	117	Sir Play	103
Ben Eder	115	All Over	102
Free Advice	114	Bastion	100
Peep o' Day	112	Ferdinand	100
Tom Cheshire	110	Savarin	98
Challenger	108	Cassette	95
Brisk	106		

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

Storm King	123	Kebo	111
Casseopia	121	Imperator	111
Cleophus	121	Chum	111
Buddha	116	Loch Ness	111
On Deck	116	Eastern Ray	108
Highland Fling	116	Elkins	102

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Glorian	112	Prince Auckland	102
Fixed Star	110	Pontifex	102
Blue Away	108	Decanter	102
Hairpin	108	Water Crest	102
Blue Beard	106	Our Breezy	99
The Dipper	106	Checkers	99
Nosey	106	Geisha	99
Juda	105	Inspection	99
Olney	104	High Hot	94
Laurel Leaf	102	Eileen D.	94

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile, on turf.

Ben Eder	110	Dilando	98
Beaufort	112	Herman	95
Cromwell	108	Haphazard	95
Sun Up	108	Emotional	91
Discount	108	Braw Lad	91
Langdon	102	Orion	89
Albert S.	101	Trayant	89
Alvarado II.	100	Shultz	86
Alarm	98		

HAGGIN SALE ENDED.

Third Day's Prices Not So Good—Mrs. Clay's Yearlings Sold.

The last of the lot of yearlings from J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso Stock Farm were disposed of yesterday at auction in the Easton Paddocks outside of the Sheepshead Bay race track, but the prices they brought were not up to those of Monday and Tuesday. Pierre Lorillard bought a chestnut, brother to Dr. Hasbrouck and Dr. Helmuth, for $4,000, and Jack Joyner got a half sister to Nanki Pooh for $800.

After the Rancho del Paso sale a lot of eight two-year-olds, the property of Mrs. John M. Clay, were sold. The prices brought at the sale, with the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

THE PROPERTY OF J. B. HAGGIN.

Bay colt, by Prestonpans-Queen's Taste, by Rotherhill; A. J. Joyner	$400
Bay colt,(half brother to C. H. Todd and Sorento,) by Watercress-Rosa B., by Norfolk; W. B. Gilpin	750
Brown filly, by Water Cress-Rosalind, by Billet; Matt Byrnes	350
Bay filly, (sister to Mary Stone,) by Sir Modred-Rosemary, by Joe Daniels; Matt Byrnes	550
Bay filly, by Water Cress-Sahrina, by Norfolk; Matt Byrnes	200
Bay colt, by Golden Garter-School Girl, by Pat Malloy; Pierre Lorillard	600
Chestnut colt, (brother to Dr. Hasbrouck and Dr. Helmuth,) by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, by Virgil; Pierre Lorillard	4,000
Chestnut colt, (brother to Simmons and Gold Dollar) by Sir Modred-Trade Dollar, by Norfolk; A. J. Joyner	700
Chestnut colt, by Golden Garter-Trophy, by Great Tom; Coughacres Stable	600
Chestnut filly, by Midlothian-Turmoil, by Rayon d'Or; Matt Byrnes	200
Chestnut filly, by Sir Modred-Tyranny, by Great Tom; W. C. Hayes	650
Bay colt, by Salvator-Vandalia, by Darebin; W. H. Karrick	425
Bay colt, by Tyrant-Vice Versa, by Lord Lyon; R. W. Walden	225
Bay filly, (sister to Nanki Pooh,) by Darebin-Yum Yum, by Onondaga; A. J. Joyner	800
Total for 14 head	$10,450
Average per head	746

THE PROPERTY OF MRS. JOHN McCLAY.

Latch Key, b. c., by Logic-Lady Relief, by King Alfonso; R. W. Walden	$900
LOXLEY, (half brother to Kaloolah,) by Logic-Sylph, by Glenelg; Peter Helf	200
Leeward, b. c., by Logic-Remember, by Balinkeel; Thomas Welch	25
Law Giver, b. c., by Logic-Blue Stocking, by Fellowcraft; Thomas Welch	25
L'Amazone, b. f., by Logic-Sea Mew, by King Ban; B. Haggin	50
La Vendee, (sister to Loki,) by Logic-The Slashes, by Glenelg; Frank Garrett	25
Linch Pin, b. f., by Logic-Bonnets o' Blue, by Day Star; J. B. Haggin	75
D. A. R., b. f., by Jullen-Fortuna, by Falsetto; J. B. Haggin	100
Total for 8 head	$1,400
Average per head	175

June Handicap Weights.

H. G. Crickmore, clerk of the course for the Coney Island Jockey Club, has sent out the following weights, which have been assigned by Handicapper Vosburgh, for the first of the June handicaps, which is to be run at Sheepshead Bay to-morrow: Clifford, 133 pounds; Handspring, 132; Requital and The Winner, 130 each; Hastings, 128; Belmar, Howard Mann, and First Mate, 126 each; Gotham and Premier, 125 each; Lehman, 123; Typhoon II. and Hima, 122 each; Ferrier and Voter, 121 each; Crescendo, 120; Hugh Penny, Havoc, and Merry Prince, 119 each; Brandywine, 115; Semper Ego and Hanwell, 114 each; Intermission, 113; The Swain, 112; Arbuckle, Volley, Holladay, and Rhodesia, 110 each; Royal Rose, 100; Elkins, 107; Regulator, 106; Blue Devil, 105; Sunny Slope, Bellicose, and Bastion, 104 each; Tripping, 100, and Mingo II., 95. Penalties accrue from Tuesday at 6 P. M.

BOSTON TAKES THE LEAD

Baltimore's Defeat by New York and Brooklyn's Defeat by Boston Give the Latter the Lead.

NEW YORK'S STRONG GAME

Washington, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Cleveland Were the Victors in the Other League Games Played Yesterday—Harvard Defeats Yale—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	35	13	.729
Baltimore	34	13	.723
Cincinnati	30	17	.638
New York	28	18	.609
Brooklyn	24	24	.500
Pittsburg	23	24	.489
Cleveland	23	25	.479
Philadelphia	24	27	.471
Washington	20	29	.435
Louisville	19	29	.396
Chicago	18	31	.367
St. Louis	10	41	.196

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Brooklyn—Boston, 13; Brooklyn, 2.
At Baltimore—New York, 9; Baltimore, 4.
At Washington—Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 2.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 1.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 5.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 18; Louisville, 1.

To-Day's Games.

Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
New York in Washington,
Baltimore in Boston.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Cleveland in Chicago.

It is due to the combined efforts of the New Yorks and Bostons that the latter club stands at the head of the percentage list of the League clubs this morning. While the New Yorks were downing Baltimore, the Bostons were taking their revenge on Brooklyn for their defeat of Tuesday. They did it so thoroughly and with such ease that at the end of the ninth inning the score stood 13 to 2 in their favor.

The Brooklyns got neither a run nor a hit until the eighth inning, such was the excellence of Lewis's pitching and so admirable was his support. In the eighth inning, with one man out, Daub got a base on balls. Hanivan went out on a long easy fly to Hamilton. A wild pitch by Lewis let Daub scamper down to second. Before Lewis got control of the ball Jones got a base on four wild ones. Then Anderson cracked out a clean two-base hit, which was the first one credited to Brooklyn during the game. It scored Daub and left Jones resting on third. Shindle's driving hot single to short brought Jones cantering across the plate, and gave the Brooklyns their second run. This ended the run-getting for Brooklyn, because La Chance, who was next up, sent an easy fly to Duffy and retired the side. In Brooklyn's half of the ninth George Smith rapped out a little single, but it went for naught.

The fielding of the Brooklyns was of the poorest quality, and they played with little judgment. Yesterday was an off day with catcher Al Smith, and several of the visitors' runs are directly traceable to his poor throwing. Daub would not have had so many hits changed to his delivery had he received proper fielding support.

The Brooklyns will have as their guests to-day the Philadelphia team. Attendance, 4,260. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hanivan, cf.	0	0	6	0	1
Jones, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Anders'n, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	10	1	1
Canavan, 2b.	0	0	2	2	2
G. Smith, ss.	0	1	2	0	0
A. Smith, c.	0	0	2	0	3
Daub, p.	1	0	1	2	1
Total	2	3	27	11	7

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf.	4	3	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	2	2	13	0	0
Long, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Duffy, lf.	2	2	1	2	3	0
Stivi'ts, rf.	1	3	4	0	1
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Kleb'd's, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	1	1	5	0
Yaeger, c.	1	2	4	1	0
Lewis, p.	2	2	1	0	0
Total	18	19	27	12	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Boston	1	3	0	3	0	0	2	1	3	—13

Earned runs—Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Yaeger and Anderson. Three-base hits—Hamilton and Stivetts. Stolen bases—Hanivan, Jones, Anderson, Hamilton, (2,) and Klobedanz. First base on balls—Off Daub, 3; off Lewis, 6. Struck out—By Daub, 1; by Lewis, 3. Wild pitches—Lewis, (2,) and Daub. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 12. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

New York, 9; Baltimore, 4.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—The champions to-day lost the last of the present series to the Giants in a loosely played game. Pond took the box in the sixth and proved more effective than his predecessor. Manager Hanlon to-day signed George Blackburn of Dallas, Texas, as an addition to the pitching department. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Jennings, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Kelley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0
Reitz, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1
Howe'an, c.	0	3	3	1	0
Hoffer, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Pond, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Quinn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	24	15	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	3	3	1
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	2	2	3	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	3	0	4	1
Warner, c.	1	3	4	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	0	13	0	0
Rhines, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, p.	1	3	1	5	0
Total	9	16	27	15	4

*Batted for Pond in ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0—4
New York	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	—9

Earned runs—New York, 6. Two-base hits—Bowerman, Davis, (2.) Three-base hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Kelley, Tiernan, Holmes, and McGraw. Double plays—Sullivan to Clark; Van Haltren to Warner; Van Haltren to Clark, (2.) First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 1; off Pond, 1; off Sullivan, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Kelley and Stenzel. Struck out—By Hoffer, 1; by Pond, 2. Passed ball—Bowerman. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; New York, 10. Sacrifice hit—Van Haltren. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 2.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Heavy batting again won the day for Washington, but while the Senators batted well, several errors were made in the field. Mercer kept the hits well scattered. Score:

Washington	0	4	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	—12
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Washington, 9. Base hits—Washington, 15; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Maguire; Philadelphia, Taylor and Clements. Errors—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 1.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 23.—The Cincinnatis made it three straight to-day by defeating the Browns in a fast game. Both teams played snappy ball, and the playing of Corcoran and Harley was the feature. The score:

Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz; St. Louis, Carsey and Douglass. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 5.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—The game was a good one and interesting because of the even run throughout. Both pitchers were hit hard, giving the fielders opportunity for brilliant plays. The game was won in the eleventh inning, when two were out, by Brodie making a scratch hit, scoring Smith. Score:

Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—6
Chicago	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Chicago, 10. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; Chicago, Griffith and Kittredge. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Cleveland, 18; Louisville, 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23.—Powell pitched his first game to-day for the Clevelands, and held the Louisvilles down to three hits, two of them of the scratch order. The Colonels' only run was forced in on a questionable decision, that Clark had been hit on the fingers by a pitched ball at which he struck. The Indians found McGee an easy proposition, and pounded him hard. Clingman ran into a house going after a foul, and was painfully injured. The game was called to allow the Clevelands to catch a train. Score:

Cleveland	5	0	3	0	1	5	0	4	—18	
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Earned runs—Cleveland, 9. Base hits—Clevelands, 19; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and Criger; Louisville, Magee and Butler. Errors—Louisville, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE.

Paine Pitches a Great Game for Harvard and Is Well Supported—Large Crowd Sees the Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—Yale lost the game with Harvard to-day by a score of 7 to 5, before the largest crowd which has assembled on Holmes Field in years. Harvard was the favorite at the start, but the Elis were expected to make a stiff battle. The stands, with their huge class-day crowds, were a mass of waving colors and brilliancy, and the enthusiasm throughout the contest was unbounded. A small coterie of Yale men was present, and cheered the nine heartily. Paine pitched a great game for Harvard. With men on bases, he was well nigh invincible. He was splendidly supported by Scannell behind the bat.

There was little brilliant work on either side. Keator played great ball in centrefield for Yale, but even he made a bad fumble in the eighth, which let in a run. With the score against her, Yale made a desperate rally in the ninth after two men were out. Letton lined out a clean hit to right field, and Greenway followed with a two-bagger to left centre, but Fincke closed the game by striking out. The score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rand, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
H'hton, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Beale, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Scannell, c.	0	1	12	0	0
St'nson, 3b.	1	1	0	0	2
Burgess, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Dean, 2b.	0	0	2	3	2	1
Ch'dler, ss.	1	0	0	0	1
Paine, p.	0	2	0	1	5	0
Total	7	8	27	7	5

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keator, cf.	2	1	4	3	1
Hazen, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Letton, 1b.	1	2	11	0	1
Gr'nway, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Fincke, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Camp, ss.	1	0	1	2	0
Wallace, rf.	1	2	1	0	2
Goodwin, c.	0	0	2	2	1
Hecker, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Reed, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	5	8	24	12	5

Harvard	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	—7	
Yale	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	—5	

Earned runs—Yale 1. Two-base hits—Haughton, Letton, and Greenway. Sacrifice hit—Burgess. Stolen bases—Burgess, Rand, Keator, and Dean. First base on balls—By Paine, Camp and Wallace; by Hecker, Rand, Chandler, and Paine; by Fincke, Burgess. Passed ball—Goodwin. Wild pitch—Fincke. Struck out—By Paine, Keator, Hazen, Letton, Greenway, Fincke, (2,) Camp, Goodwin, (3,) and Hecker; by Fincke, Haughton and Scannell. Double play—Paine and Haughton. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Reading—Paterson, 17; Reading, 2.
At Scranton—Scranton, 8; Providence, 4.
At Syracuse—Buffalo, 5; Syracuse, 3.
At Wilkesbarre—Springfield, 7; Wilkesbarre, 6.
At Norfolk—Richmond, 6; Norfolk, 2.
At Hartford—Newark, 9; Hartford, 4.

GOV. GRIGGS'S TEAM BEATEN.

The Essex County Country Club Trounces New Jersey's Executive and His Paterson Players.

ORANGE, N. J., June 23.—Governor Griggs and a team of golf players from Paterson were badly beaten this afternoon on the Hutton Park links, West Orange, by a team of players from the Essex County Country Club, the local golfers winning by sixteen holes up. Good scores were made by the players on both sides, but the visitors got into difficulty at several of the bad parts of the links. "The Ruin," appropriately named, made trouble for several of the Paterson golfers, the Governor having especial difficulty there. On the first round he drove into the woods, which line the course at this hole, and gave up the hole after several ineffectual efforts to get clear of the trees.

The Paterson team was composed of Gov. Griggs, R. Goodbody, A. Graham, S. M. Allen, and H. Hewitt, and the Essex County players were T. H. Powers Farr, Charles H. Lee, George H. Richards, T. T. Reid, and William Runkle. A number of society people, including quite a number of women, watched the match.

T. H. Powers Farr was paired off to play the Governor, and beat him, the nine holes up. On the first nine holes Farr led by seven holes, but in the final round the Governor got the lay of the course better, and by hard driving and careful putting, succeeded in halving three holes with his opponent and winning two, Farr winning by nine holes. The Governor was the only one beaten man in the match. C. H. Lee beat R. Goodbody by eight holes, and George Richards beat A. Graham by five up. For Paterson, S. M. Allen won from T. T. Reid by two holes, and H. Hewitt from William Runkle by four up.

The score by holes was:

Essex County.	Up.	Paterson.	Up.
T. H. Powers Farr	9	Gov. Griggs	0
Charles H. Lee	8	R. Goodbody	0
George Richards	5	A. Graham	0
Thomas T. Reid	0	S. M. Allen	2
William Runkle	0	H. Hewitt	4
Total	22	Total	6

The individual scores were as follows:

											Total.
T. H. Powers Farr—											
Out	5	3	7	6	3	4	6	5	4—44		
In	6	5	6	5	3	4	5	4	5—43		87
John W. Griggs—											
Out	3	5	..	7	4	5	8	6	5—43		
In	4	5	9	6	3	7	5	6	4—49		*92
*For 17 holes.											
T. T. Reid—											
Out	5	5	8	6	5	4	5	5	5—48		
In	5	5	7	5	5	6	5	3	5—46		94
S. M. Allen—											
Out	6	5	7	7	4	6	5	3	5—48		
In	5	3	12	6	..	6	5	3	5—47		*95
*For 17 holes.											
H. Hewitt—											
Out	7	7	5	7	5	6

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Music Teachers' National Association—Day and Evening.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

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A "FIRST GUN."

Ohio is the first State to hold a Republican Convention since the inauguration of Mr. McKINLEY. Mr. GROSVENOR'S speech as temporary Chairman is the "first gun" fired in behalf and under the direction of the Administration. It is not a cheerful salute.

We say "under the direction of the Administration," because the convention was entirely in the grip of Senator HANNA, and it is a matter of common knowledge that Mr. HANNA not only represents, but in important regards is, the Administration. It is clear that no Chairman would be allowed to say anything that did not meet with Mr. HANNA'S approval, and that what he approved Mr. McKINLEY would accept.

Mr. GROSVENOR had two things to say about Mr. McKINLEY'S policy. One was that it would protect agriculture; the other was that it would settle the currency question through the Wolcott commission now wandering in the capitals of Europe. The first achievement is delusive and mischievous. The second is a hopeless attempt at a thing that would not help to solve the currency question, even if it could be accomplished.

By protecting agriculture Mr. GROSVENOR, of course, means taxing imported wools. That will not help the farmer. There would be a better market for American wools to mix with free imported wools than can possibly be made by checking the imports of wool. The only practical effect of these taxes is to limit the demand for American wool, increase the cost of woolen goods, promote the use of shoddy, raise the price and lower the quality of clothing, and unjustly tax the consumer. The wool taxes are simply bait for the farmers' votes. They harm rather than help them, and they are cruelly oppressive to every other class.

There is no doubt, however, that these taxes are now the embodiment of the one definite idea in the protectionism of Mr. McKINLEY and his party.

The financial proposition of Mr. GROSVENOR is far worse. Mr. McKINLEY was undoubtedly elected on the financial issue. He could not have been elected except by the votes of those who do not believe in protection and who do believe that the gold standard must be maintained, and that it cannot be maintained without substantial changes in the paper money of the United States. But on the financial issue the first public appeal in behalf of the Administration utterly ignores the maintenance of the gold standard and the need of any legislation to that end. It may be said, and with truth, that this appeal is made by a very low type of noisy politician with little brains and less conscience. But GROSVENOR is, all the same, put forward by HANNA, and HANNA is the most important person in the Republican Party. Either GROSVENOR'S appeal is what HANNA wants or what he thinks the Ohio Republicans want. In either case it is a discouraging and disgusting manifestation to those who know the real situation of the country and what the Republican Administration ought to do for us.

NO REPUBLICAN ENTANGLEMENTS.

The assertions we have reiterated almost daily about the candidacy of Mr. Low are sustained and justified by the speech of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD to the Gold Democrats of Brooklyn. The important thing is not that Mr. SHEPARD agrees with THE TIMES. In many things he said he is not in agreement with it. The fact of weight and moment is that he behaves as we have insisted that the Democrats and Independents would behave if the Citizens' Union got itself in any way entangled with the malodorous Republican Party or permitted the nomination of Mr. Low to wear the aspect of a deal with PLATT. Mr. SHEPARD'S speech is a symptom that controls the diagnosis. He is peculiarly a case in point, since, if he, with his honorable record as a fighter of party machines, and the Democrats of whom he is so conspicuous a type, will not come to the support of a fusion ticket of the Citizens' Union and the Republicans, then that ticket would not have a ghost of a chance of election, even though all the places below that of Mayor were filled with angels in shining halos.

The Citizens' Union movement is doomed if it cannot put its candidate into the field absolutely uncontrolled by Republican wishes and without any conditions as to Republican support. The nomination of SETH Low by the Citizens' Union with unmistakable evidence of widespread popular support would compel the Republicans to nominate and support him. If he is not so nominated, if action is put off until PLATT gives and gets promises, he might better not be nominated at all.

The Democrats are wide awake to the nature of their opportunity. They were never more so. They will have a strong and worthy candidate, and he will receive the support of Democrats and Independents generally as against any candidate whatsoever whose nomination, in the language of Mr. SHEPARD, "shall so come as that it becomes a prop of the Republican legislative corruption, which we have known, and makes it a bulwark for the crude savagery represented by Gov. BLACK'S civil service message."

Mr. SHEPARD and men like him create the situation which THE TIMES has faithfully endeavored to exhibit to the Citizens' Union. They are the natural and foreordained sectaries of such movements as that of the Citizens' Union to establish better government than orthodox party government, and the natural and foreordained supporters of candidates like Mr. Low, if, and always provided, the movement and the candidate be compromised by no entanglement with the thing they flee from. The Republican thing they flee from this year is so hideous and hateful that its handclasp is pollution, and its embrace deadly.

AMERICA AT THE JUBILEE.

The occasion which a great nation takes of celebrating itself is not commonly an occasion for cementing its good relations with other nations. The demonstration is in the nature of the case exclusive, and as it is almost necessarily a demonstration of military power, it evokes rather the jealous scrutiny than the cordial sympathy of other powers. If the representatives of European nations were pleased with the appearance of the troops that took part in the jubilee procession, it can only have been because they did not find it so formidable as they had feared. The real demonstration of the potential war power of Great Britain will be made off Spithead next week, and in that the representatives of foreign powers can scarcely find satisfaction.

But the jubilee has had the effect of increasing the good-will between Great Britain and the United States. We are exempted from the unhappy necessity which prevails in Europe of seeing in every foreign nation a possible enemy. Unless we leave the beaten track of our National tradition, we can have no rivalry with Great Britain as an expanding and colonizing power. From the parent hive of the British Islands the new swarms issue yearly for the ends of the earth. But within our own continent there is ample room for the expansion of America for generations yet to come. Nor are we the rivals of Great Britain in any market. She buys what we have to sell, but our legislation has put it out of our power to compete with her in what she has to sell. The beginning of a competition was made possible by the framers of the Wilson bill, and was not in all departments frustrated even by the mutilation of that measure. But Congress is even now engaged upon a tariff which shall make any commercial rivalry on our part with Great Britain more than ever difficult.

There is thus no substantial reason why we should grudge the prosperity and the progress which in no way interfere with our own; and there is an obvious sentimental reason why we should rejoice in it. For the great achievements of VICTORIA'S reign are achievements of men of the blood and race which most of us inherit, of the speech that all of us speak. The achievements of the English-speaking race are our achievements, and we have a right to be proud of them in a sense in which we should have no share in the deeds of the Latin or the Slavonic nations. We are part, and a great part, of the Greater Britain which seems so plainly destined to dominate this planet and which has made such enormous advances toward its conquest within these last sixty years. An American in London could not have felt himself quite a foreigner on Tuesday. Americans at home, reading of the celebration, felt that they had some share in it, and that in a true sense it celebrated themselves.

The specially courteous and cordial hospitality with which the representatives of the United States have been treated in London has done much to promote the international good-will which there was nothing in the nature of the occasion to disturb. There have been complaints of neglect from very many parts of the British Empire. But there has been no complaint or reason for complaint on the part of the American guests of the Queen. The cordiality which was shown to them officially was shown to them also by the populace. Much of this was attributed to the hearty and happily worded message of the President and to the knowledge on both sides of the water that he really expressed the feeling of his countrymen. The personal character of the Queen counted for very much with the President, as it counts with all of us. Mr. DEPEW has justly said that Americans were touched with the messages of sympathy which Queen VICTORIA sent to the widow of LINCOLN and to the widow of GARFIELD, and that they had not forgotten them. Respect and admiration for the Queen are as general in the United States as in the British Empire or in the British Islands. The qualities on which that admiration is founded were expressed in London last year by a visiting American orator in a toast of so much felicity that it gained instant currency. The feeling is due to "her queenliness as a woman and her womanliness as a Queen." The jubilee has been distinctly beneficial in strengthening the good relations between Great Britain and the one other great nation which can view her triumphs without jealousy or alarm and can even claim in them some participation.

WE APOLOGIZE TO THE TRIBUNE.

"Seeking a text on which to hang, rather than base, some remarks of its own relative to the political situation in this city, our neighbor, THE NEW YORK TIMES, made an injudicious selection from our columns, and in yesterday's issue attributed to The Tribune a purpose which it has never expressed nor entertained. 'Here is The Tribune,' said our contemporary, 'which can hardly be called a Platt newspaper, putting on the brakes with all its might, and trying to restrain the Low canvass as premature and ill-advised.' The quotation which followed contained absolutely nothing to warrant that deduction. We have cordially approved the effort to ascertain the measure of Mr. Low's strength as an anti-Tammany candidate for first Mayor of Greater New York. The chief difference between our attitude with respect to the present canvass and that of some injudicious allies of the Citizens' Union movement is that we are desirous of having the wise and honorable conditions imposed by Mr. Low fulfilled in good faith."—The Tribune.

A re-examination of The Tribune's article compels us to admit that our neighbor is right and we were wrong. We regret that we misrepresented The Tribune's position, and will make such reparation as is in our power.

There is in the article from which we quoted "nothing to warrant the deduction" that The Tribune was "putting on the brakes with all its might and trying to restrain the Low canvass as ill-advised." It was not putting on the brakes. It was simply trying to ditch the train. It was tearing up rails, misplacing switches, undermining bridge masonry, and piling rocks on the track. That was all. It wasn't touching the brakes. We apologize to The Tribune for having misinterpreted its intentions. Every newspaper ought to retract and apologize when it is caught. It is a rule of this office. In order to make our retraction full and explicit—when we retract we like to do it handsomely—we print again that portion of The Tribune's article which betrayed us into our terrible blunder about the brakes:

"It is the duty of the responsible leaders of the Union not only to prevent such a blunder as that would be, [the attempt 'to force a verdict' for the Citizens' Union canvass,] but to convince the public of the genuineness of their compliance with Mr. Low's wishes. And we venture to remind them that, whereas well-considered declarations in his favor by organized bodies of citizens would mean a great deal, a multitude of unverified indorsements might be as cheap and insignificant as are the signatures on many a petition."

That is to say, gentlemen of the Citizens' Union, your canvassers are liars and forgers, your thousands of signatures in favor of Mr. Low are fraudulent, and you are trying to bunko the public and Mr. Low with a mass of spurious and "unverified indorsements," which are as cheap and insignificant as the Republican enrollment which Mr. QUIGG is trying to purge.

That is what The Tribune says to you. This is not putting on the brakes. It is blowing up with dynamite. It impeaches your honesty, it discredits the results of your canvass, it estops you from pursuing the only method in canvassing by which the sentiment of any large number of citizens can be ascertained. It annihilates you and leaves the field to that noble old reformer, PLATT.

We continue to hold the opinion that a canvass for signatures is a first-rate plan for convincing President Low of that "popular desire" for his nomination of which he must be assured before he will accept. The Citizens' Union will try to get 75,000 signatures. That number of "unverified indorsements" would have a wonderful effect on the mind of PLATT. He would add his own, verified.

In renewing our apologies to The Tribune about the brakes, we must again ask what is it that the Republicans want? What does The Tribune want? Are they trying to ditch the Citizens' Union train in order to have a clear track for a straight Republican candidate? It looks like it.

THE KNIGHTING OF ACTORS.

Squire BANCROFT BANCROFT, to whom the honor of Knighthood has fallen in Jubilee year, is the second actor in the history of England to be thus distinguished for his services to his calling alone. The late Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS, who was some sort of an actor as well as a daring and successful showman, was knighted in due course simply because he was for a term Sheriff of London. Sir WILLIAM DON was a Baronet who took his rank with him upon the stage, where he doubtless found it useful.

Although thus recognized by his Queen two years after the knighting of Sir HENRY IRVING, yet BANCROFT'S services to the historic and formidable cause of the English drama are of an earlier date than IRVING'S. In 1871, when London first became aware of IRVING, BANCROFT, as an actor and as partner in theatre management of his wife, who had been long known as MARIE WILTON, was an acknowledged leader of the London stage. The BANCROFTS, in an age of theatrical artificiality and inanity, produced ROBERTSON'S dainty and natural comedies, and created a reaction in public taste. JOHN HARE, H. J. MONTAGUE, CHARLES COGHLAN, the KENDALS, and ELLEN TERRY were associated with them in sound and elevating theatrical performances. After the little Prince of Wales's Theatre, now abandoned as a playhouse, had become too small for them, the historic Haymarket Theatre was remodeled and modernized for their use. Some years ago they formally retired from management and acting, but both Sir BANCROFT BANCROFT and his wife have since occasionally reappeared on the London stage in noteworthy performances.

BANCROFT was born in London May 14, 1841, and has been an actor since his twentieth year. In 1867 he married MARIE WILTON, who had previously been in vogue as a pretty and sprightly actress in travesty of the then current pattern and comedy of a fragile sort. It is not likely that either the present Lady BANCROFT or her young husband dreamed in those days of ever holding the position in the public eye of Regenerator of art or Founder of a "school." The original plan of the little theatre MARIE WILTON had named, by permission, after the Royal Personage, who then was, as now, an amiable and sympathetic patron of the dramatic art, scarcely comprehended a result so serious and important.

Undoubtedly circumstances have helped to give BANCROFT more distinction than either his natural artistic talent or his discretion as a theatre manager could have secured for him unaided. As an actor he was best known as Captain Hawtree, and in similar rôles which do not require dramatic genius in their impersonation. But he has been a gentleman and, presumably, a scholar, among actors, and his new honor will not be generally sniffed at. But it suggests much bewilderment for future Ministries. When is this work of knighting the British actor going to stop? The claims of BEERBOHM TREE, JOHN HARE, WYNDHAM, and the quizzical TOOLE now suggest themselves even on this side of the Atlantic. And if the representatives of the British stage in this hour of its frequently proclaimed decline are to be thus honored by the recognition of royalty, what is to be done for the memory of those who upheld its dignity and gave form to its heroics in the days of its greatness? Are they to be canonized?

THE HIP POCKET.

Some of the reported talk about Recorder GOFF'S decision in the Van Aken case is both ill-advised and alarming. It seems to be the opinion of a number of lawyers versed in criminal procedure and at least of one Judge of a criminal court that if a man who is talking angrily to you suddenly puts his right hand into the hip pocket of his pantaloons you may with impunity kill him on the spot. Of Recorder GOFF'S instructions to the jury at VAN AKEN'S trial we have no criticism to make. They involved a technical point of law which laymen are not likely to permit their minds to dwell long or curiously upon. The case was extraordinary, and the only objection to the Recorder's action is made on the ground that the question of fact, namely, whether or not the prisoner was guilty of "assault with intent to kill," should have been left to the jury. The Recorder held, however, that the question of fact should not be permitted to obscure the question of law.

VAN AKEN, who is blind, demanded of ex-Senator MCPHERSON money which he declared was due to him. When the debt was denied he became very angry, and his right hand moved toward his hip pocket. He was then seized by the ex-Senator and his secretary. A loaded pistol was found in the hip pocket. VAN AKEN was arrested and tried on a charge of assault in the first degree, which, the Recorder explains, means assault with intent to kill.

While the Recorder held in court that the evidence was not sufficient legally to convict VAN AKEN of this serious charge, yet he is willing to say to a newspaper reporter that if ex-Senator MCPHERSON, on noting the movement of VAN AKEN'S hand, had shot him dead, "he could hardly have been convicted of murder in any degree, because he might well have inferred that VAN AKEN intended to take his life." A lawyer who formerly served with distinction on the District Attorney's staff sustains this private opinion publicly expressed of the Recorder, and there seems to be a general concurrence in the opinion that the hip pocket is regarded as dangerous by the law in this State. Yet we fancy that very few law-abiding citizens, who have only a polite acquaintance with the Criminal Code, will accept this opinion. Very few men carry pistols in their hip pockets. Comparatively few citizens of the Eastern and Middle States carry pistols at all, yet still fewer wear trousers without hip pockets.

The development of this so-called "pistol pocket" in the nether garments of peace and good citizenship from the holster or the pistol belt of the outlaw and the frontiersman is a subject worthy of careful research and investigation by the historical student. Undoubtedly it was originally designed to carry a loaded pistol, and we can understand that to move one's hand toward it in the course of a heated argument is frequently, if not generally, fatal in those neighborhoods of the far Western and Southern States in which to shoot first is held by common consent to be the better part of valor. But in this community the hip pocket is simply another pocket, and a man cannot have too many pockets. It is useful to carry one's handkerchief or gloves or the letter one's wife gives him to post in the morning. It would be a pity if these careless remarks about it by men who ought to know better should lead to trouble, and cause hitherto peaceable merchants and commuters to "get the drop" on each other. Men like VAN AKEN, who use their hip pockets for the purpose for which they were intended, and go about prepared to shoot their fellow-creatures, are abnormal; yet it is odd that this very person who is indirectly the cause of this legal abuse of the hip pocket should be acquitted of any criminal intent in his use of it.

The annual report of Mr. HENRY M. LEIPZIGER, supervisor of the free lectures to the people given under the auspices of the Board of Education, has just been issued, and is of high interest. It is to the devotion and industry of Mr. LEIPZIGER himself that the public mainly owes the opportunities for instruction and entertainment which these lectures afford. The most interesting point is the steady growth of the popular demand as evinced by the attendance. The total attendance upon the 186 lectures which were given in 1889, the first year of the experiment, was 22,149. The total attendance upon the 1,065 lectures of the season now closed has been 426,227. The lecture halls are chiefly, though not altogether, rooms in the public schools, and the schools employed for this purpose are scattered from Oliver and Mulberry and Bayard Streets to King's Bridge and Fordham. What is especially cheering about this steady increase of popular interest in the lectures is that by their subjects and treatment they appeal only to studious and serious-minded people. The awful result of feeding a community upon such intellectual pabulum only as the sensational journals supply is manifest and has often been pointed out. There could be no better antidote for this "perilous stuff," besides what the sober and respectable press supplies, than such instructive lectures as are given under the auspices of the Board of Education. The general and increasing interest taken in them by those for whose benefit they are intended is a most wholesome and encouraging indication.

The McKinley Administration is disappointing and the Republican Party is rather more unbearable in its sins since its return to power than it ever was before, but we do not at all agree with Mr. SHEPARD in doubting the propriety of continued rejoicing at the defeat of Mr. BRYAN by Mr. McKINLEY. Knowing the well-defined limitations of the city charter and conceiving the illimitable possibilities for evil that resided in BRYAN and his platform, we would ardently support Mr. PLATT or Mr. PURROY or Mr. SHEEHAN or Beelzebub for Mayor of New York in the eventuality of a canvass in which that course would contribute to the defeat of Bryanism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of course, it is all right for the Seventh Regiment to make no distinction between richer and poorer members in the assignment of regimental duties at the State Camp or elsewhere, but somehow there is an element of the unpleasant in the frequency with which they call attention to this display of what is after all but very elemental common sense. Really there is no cause for amazed surprise in or out of the Seventh that it adopts a policy on which its good name and its very existence depend.

—Nothing could be more inaccurate than the assertion made by The Coast Seamen's Journal that this paper has frequently expressed sentiments like its own in regard to the bias of Judges and juries against sailors and in favor of shipowners. THE TIMES has never once done so. It has, indeed, often and with all the vigor at its command manifested indignation at the brutality of the Captains and mates on too many American vessels; it has denounced, not less frequently and emphatically, the inadequate protection that is given to sailors by the American shipping laws; it has repeatedly and persistently called attention to cases of ill treatment, robbery, and starvation on shipboard, and it has again and again demanded an amendment of the statutes under which such atrocities are now committed with practical impunity. So far its sentiments have coincided with those of The Coast Seamen's Journal, and it has noted with sincere pleasure the ready and cordial recognition of efforts in the cause of humanity and justice which that paper has given. When it comes to making wholesale accusations of conspiracy against the judiciary, however, and to declaring that the sailor cannot appeal as confidently as anybody else for a fair interpretation and application of the law as it exists, then THE TIMES prefers to part company with its contemporary, and to lament the lack of wisdom which the promulgation of such absurdities discloses. The Coast Seamen's Journal instances a case in which, it says, a Judge at San Pedro, Cal., at the request of a Captain, made a demand by sailors for their wages an excuse for arresting and keeping them in prison until their ship had sailed away, thus preventing the men from libeling the vessel and enabling the Captain to appropriate their pay. If this was just what took place, which we more than doubt, it only proves the corruption of a single Judge, not of the judiciary, and it justifies impeachment proceedings, not passionate attacks on the legal system under which we live.

—How familiar is the logic by which the city's reluctance to give away franchises is charged with responsibility for accidents to the Broadway cable! "You force us to overload the line, and what else could be expected?" is the reply to inquiries about these troublesome and dangerous episodes made by the one Broadway official who has heard of them. The answer is almost as amusing as is the general impression that when a cable car gets beyond control it moves at the speed of a demon express train.

—Perhaps the most magnificent and certainly the most characteristic of the many valuable gifts which the Queen of England has received from her colonies is the casket in which the inhabitants of Ceylon—which of course means their officials—sent their address of congratulation. The casket is made of gold and ivory. It is over a foot in length, and of proportionate breadth, and ornamenting its surface are 680 gems of purest water and great value. The lining of the little chest is of the finest lilac silk, edged with thin gold plating. In the inside cavity of the roofed lid is a long, narrow gold plate bearing a suitable inscription. The gold is relieved by exquisitely carved ivory, artistically arranged between belts of carved gold, representative of the choicest skill and delicacy of the workmanship of Ratnapura, the "City of Gems." The body of the casket rests on knobs of ivory, carved to illustrate the many and varied products of the island, and forming an exquisite edging are two rows of jewels, one composed wholly of rubies, the other of pearls in strong and attractive settings of gold. The lid is literally ablaze with jewels. The border of rubies and pearls, running round the four sides of the casket, is composed of 480 stones. The roof of the lid, likewise oblong in shape, is thickly incrusted with precious stones, and an effort has been made with great success to represent all sorts of Ceylon stones. These surround more symbolical ivory carving resting on a gold plate, the subject being a reproduction in miniature of the famous carving in the Audience Hall at Kandy. The corners of this oblong are appropriately studded with cat's eyes of great lustre and beauty, and interspersed are stones of all sorts, two or three of each kind, such as sapphires, blue, white, green, and spinal amethysts, garnets, rubies, pearls, yellow jargon, star rubies, and star sapphires, cinnamon stones, and alexandrites. This belt is connected with the other by four lines of very fine pearls, in bars of twenty each, while it is estimated that in this general collection there are quite 120 stones, giving a grand total for the whole casket of 680 precious stones.

PERSONAL.

—In suspending sentence on Mr. BOOTH-TUCKER, Judge NEWBURGER shrewdly avoided giving that somewhat fantastic person the crown of martyrdom for which he so eagerly yearned, and at the same time refrained from showing the undeserved leniency for which a few people who confound good intention with propriety have been clamoring. The Judge's course will doubtless seem cruelly kind to the Salvation Army man, since it both deprives him of any excuse for claiming to be the object of persecution and emphasizes his obligation to conduct his good work in a good way; but the general public will regard the decision as eminently wise.

—When the Court House at Lexington burned, a few weeks ago, there was regret that extended far beyond the boundaries of Kentucky over the fact that included among the works of art destroyed by the fire was the statue, "Woman Triumphant," upon which in great part rested the fame of JOEL T. HART, a sculptor who brought deserved credit to himself, his State, and the whole country. It was at first supposed that the model of this statue was still in existence, and that therefore the loss was not irreparable, but a letter recently received from Florence, Italy, by a resident of Lexington who had made inquiries on the subject, takes away all hope of duplicating the beautiful figure. It says: "All of the models belonging to Mr. HART were left with a Mr. SAUL of this city, and five years after Mr. HART'S death many of the models were destroyed, that of the statue 'Woman Triumphant' being among them. It is very much to be regretted, as poor Mr. HART counted upon this figure to represent him in the years to come." There is a Hart Memorial Association in Lexington and its members will try to collect from the ruins of the Court House all the pieces of the statue. They will be put together in something like the original shape, if possible, and even if this proves to be impracticable the fragments will be carefully preserved. HART was born in Clark County, Ky., eighty-seven years ago, and died in Italy in 1877. Beginning as a stonecutter, he soon manifested high artistic talent, and found friends who believed in him enough to send him to Italy and make possible the acquisition of thorough training for his chosen work. His first notable production was the statue of HENRY CLAY that now stands in Richmond, and his second, a colossal bronze figure of the same statesman, is one of the ornaments of New Orleans. HART passed thirty years of his life in Florence. His most admired works were the "Woman Triumphant," now lost; a "Charity," and a figure called "Penseroso."

—What could have been more natural than the surprise of the London populace at the absence of "Dr. JIM" from the jubilee procession, or their clamorous inquiries as to his whereabouts? Had he appeared there would have been no need for laborious explanations for the lack of cheers. However, "Dr. JIM" would have been out of place in an apotheosis of the negative virtues, and for similar reasons, doubtless, an ancient but still sprightly person named GLADSTONE did his jubilating in the seclusion of Hawarden.

—Miss LILLIAN PIKE of Arkansas, a clerk in the Coast and Geodetic Survey office at Washington, has just had the satisfaction of winning increased emolument and some fame for herself, and at the same time illustrating the admirable operations of civil service reform when the new system of appointment is controlled by an official honest and intelligent enough to allow its merits full opportunity to manifest themselves. It seems that a few weeks ago Secretary GAGE needed an expert mathematician to perform certain difficult duties in the Treasury. A young man in the Coast Survey applied for the place, and so did Miss PIKE. Secretary GAGE asked the chief of the survey to recommend one or the other of the applicants, but he refused to do so, on the ground that they were equally proficient and capable. The Secretary then decided to examine the two clerks to determine which should have the place. The Civil Service Commission was directed to conduct the examination and to make it as severe as possible. The young man pulled through with a percentage of 84, but Miss PIKE earned 94. Now, it happened that she was entirely without influential friends, while the young man knew several Senators and Representatives, and persuaded each of them to speak in his favor to Secretary GAGE. Ability alone counted, however, and the coveted position went to the applicant whose only backer was proved superiority for fulfilling its duties.

THE URBANA LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial you blame the women of Urbana because they "held a meeting, not to condemn or deplore the murder committed by a mob, but to demand that the penalty of death shall be affixed by law to the offense for which the extreme penalty of the law had already been awarded." It seems to many people as if this were the first practical step that has been taken towards putting an end to lynching. It is like holding a meeting to see that the streets and sewers are kept in good condition, instead of one to "condemn or deplore" cholera or diphtheria. As long as a few years' imprisonment is the only punishment for these hideous crimes, so long will there continue to be lynching wherever the social conditions are in the least favorable to them. And each one, however right its motives may have been, will be a centre and school of lawlessness. It is a terrible prospect.

One can easily see why the safety and honor of women are held so cheap. It is because the laws are made by persons who are unconsciously influenced by the knowledge that they will never suffer from this particular crime. It does not seem real to them, as murder does, so they assign a much lighter penalty to an infinitely worse crime. We do not blame them for this, for it is natural and inevitable. We do not blame people who sit on one side of the theatre for seeing only one side of the stage, but we do object to their insisting that the stage shall be set to suit their point of view. We object to the injustice of letting half the world judge for the whole, and we grieve for the blind prejudice which will not see that from this one great injustice spring a thousand evils, of which lynching is the most startling, but possibly not the most far reaching.

M.

Rockport, Mass., June 23, 1897.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Increase in Membership—An Exhibition of Animal Paintings Proposed.

As the result of the issue of a "News Bulletin of the Zoological Society," containing an invitation to all parties interested to become members, applications for membership in the society are now coming to Secretary Grant at the rate of ten per day. At its meeting yesterday the Executive Committee elected Levi P. Morton and W. K. Vanderbilt to the class of Founders, six persons were elected life members, and seventy-nine persons were elected annual members. Those who applied for the life memberships were William A. Du Bois, Miss Katharine Du Bois, Miss Ethel Du Bois Miss Susan Travers, Walter Burns, and Robert F. Ballentine.

Accepting this generous response of eight days as an indication that the best people of New York and vicinity are sincerely interested in this society and its work, a very interesting proposition has been laid before the Executive Committee. It is a proposal that the Zoological Society shall at once take steps to inaugurate a series of competitive exhibitions of paintings and statues of American wild beasts, birds, and reptiles, under the stimulus of an offer of medals and liberal sums in cash. With a reasonably large membership, this will be entirely feasible, but with a small membership the expense involved would render its accomplishment impossible. The society has from the first been fully resolved to do something to make the painting of our wild animals something for America to be proud of, and there are many excellent reasons why the step now seriously proposed should be taken as early as the finances of the society will justify. A special committee, consisting of Prof. Henry F. Osborn and C. Grant La Farge, was appointed to consider the plan and report upon it as early as possible. The proposition favors the holding of the first exhibition about the end of next January.

The plans for the buildings, entrances, aviaries, out-door cages, walks, and walls of the Zoological Park are being pushed energetically, but are still far from actual completion. The officers of the society and all those who are engaged upon the plans are striving with great earnestness to make all features so perfect that the finished work will meet the approval of the best judges of zoological park development.

NUGGETS.

Does It.

"Mrs. Meeker," observed a friend of the family, "is a very superior woman. She can converse intelligently, I believe, on a thousand different topics."

"Yes," sighed Mr. Meeker. "And she does."—Chicago Tribune.

A Cleverer Boy than the Other.

The boy stood on the burning deck
Till all but him had fled,
And then he put the fire out,
And went and cruised ahead.

And when he'd had enough of that
He sailed into the slip,
And got a thousand dollars down
As salvage on the ship.

Harper's Bazar.

All's Fair in Love and Politics.

"You don't seem to be at all afraid of asking papa's consent."

"Not a bit of it."

"Then why do you put it off?"

"Because I'm going to strike him the day before the County Convention."

"I don't see—"

"Maybe you don't. But I'm the only man in the city who can control the Forty-fifth Ward, and he can't get along without me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What He Was Good For.

"Why do they keep that old man around here?" inquired the porter's friend, superciliously, observing an aged individual in shirt sleeves, who sat scribbling at a desk.

"What's he good for?"

"Good for about $3,000,000, you chump," replied Dennis, scornfully. "That's the old man."

And such are the eccentricities of our language that the friend understood without more words.—Washington Times.

A JUBILEE ODE.

BY OUR OWN ALFRED AUSTIN.
From The Cleveland Leader.

Hail to thee, O Queen!
Hail, all hail!
Hail till your eyes get green,
And till your lips grow pale!
O Queen, you have put up a reign
The like of which we may
Ne'er see again
In our day!
Hail, all hail once more, for luck!
O may you never run amuck!
May all your days be filled with fun,
And may you make it a century run!

O gracious Queen, your rule
Has made it necessary for your oldest boy to cool
His heels in the anteroom for years.
But it appears
To have agreed with him all right.
You have beaten out of sight
All other reign-makers now extant!
They can't
Give you any tips on how to reign,
That's plain!

You have reigned away
From day to day
As if you needed the pay
That goes with the job.
You have raised hob
With the plans of certain persons who might be mentioned but for lack of space
Long may you hold your place
In men's hearts and on the throne
That you seem to almost regard as your very own!

And now the cuckoo calls once more,
And people flock from every shore
And come from every way
To help you whoop it up to-day!

O mightiest Queen upon the earth,
Thy power is vast, thy station grand!
Who wouldn't give all he is worth
To stand now where you stand?

A hundred princes bow to thee!
Kings, Czars, and Kaisers gaze
In awe upon thy majesty,
And nations sing thy praise!

The whole world hears the glad acclaim!
Ten million joy bells ring for thee!
Victoria! Men exalt thy name,
And celebrate thy jubilee!

But when the sun sinks out of sight
The stars they still appear;
The moon shines with her wonted light,
Dumb to the splendor here!

The wind blows warm, the wind blows cool,
The stream sweeps downward to the pool;
The leaves still sway, the branches swing,
The swallows twitter, the sparrows sing;
The sky keeps right on being blue
Or black or gray,
Without regard, O Queen, for you,
So great, so grand, to-day!

And the green grass grows
And the flower blows,
And various other things
There are to indicate that Kings
And Queens, though grand and great,
May jubilate
And still
The earth jogs on at will,
And only men applaud,
And only men are awed!

This ball
Of earth is small,
And so are the folks that crawl
About upon it!—That's all!

BRITISH WARSHIP MISSING

Training Brig Sea Lark, Due at Portsmouth Last Thursday, Has Not Arrived.

A CREW OF 121 ON THE SHIP

Feared that She Sustained Some Mishap in the Recent Gale—Jubilee Promotion Awaits Her Commander, Lieut. Tizard.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 23.—Considerable anxiety is felt here at the non-arrival at this port, to take part in the great naval review, of the British training brig Sealark. She was due here last Thursday, but has not been seen since she left Devonport. It is believed the brig experienced the full force of the recent gale, and, being under sail, some mishap is feared.

Two special service vessels, which were dispatched to search for the missing brig between Portsmouth and Devonport, have returned without finding any trace of the Sea Lark. The crew consisted of 41 officers and men and 80 boys.

The Admiralty officials this morning said it was not unusual for such vessels to be delayed by head winds. They claimed to feel no anxiety for her safety.

The anxiety regarding the safety of the Sea Lark increased as the day wore on, and this afternoon, while the Admiralty officials were reticent, it was apparent that much apprehension was experienced even in official circles.

The Sea Lark left Queensferry on the 12th inst. for Portsmouth. On the 18th she reported herself off Grimsby as somewhat disabled, and as having been delayed by head winds.

Lieut. Tizard, her commander, is among the recipients of jubilee promotions, having been raised to the rank of Commander. The boys of her crew were recruited from the training ship Caledonia, to which the Sea Lark served as a tender.

JUBILEE TRAGEDY IN INDIA.

Plague Commissioner Rand and Lieut. Ayerst Shot While Leaving the Governor's Reception.

BOMBAY, June 23.—As Plague Commissioner Rand and Lieut. Ayerst were leaving the Governor's reception at Ganeshkind last evening, held in honor of the Queen's jubilee, a native, who was hidden behind some trees, shot both the officers mentioned. Both died of the wounds received.

There is no doubt that the shooting of Messrs. Ayerst and Rand was connected with the recent attempted agitation among the natives. Numbers of seditious placards have been posted about the cities, and many leaflets have been distributed, denouncing the jubilee and saying that none but demons would celebrate the Queen's jubilee when famine, earthquake, and plague prevailed, and while temples were being polluted by the plague officials.

At Peshawur, Mr. Ross, a civil official, was shot by a native while returning from the Jubilee fêtes. It is feared his wound also will prove fatal.

WEYLER AT CIENFUEGOS.

Pedro Diaz Rodrigues, Under Sentence of Death, Pardoned by the Queen Regent.

HAVANA, June 23.—An official dispatch from Matanzas announces that Hormen Gilde Lopez, classed as an insurgent incendiary, has been executed there by shooting.

The Queen Regent has pardoned Pedro Diaz Rodrigues, an insurgent who was under sentence of death in the Castle of San Severino, Matanzas.

Official advices from Camaguani confirm the report that Juan Casola, an important local insurgent leader, was killed in a recent engagement between the insurgents and the Spanish troops.

Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived at Cienfuegos last night by train from Sagua la Grande.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR FOR CUBA.

General Executive Board Asks the President and House to Act.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The general Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor do hereby request the House of Representatives and the President of the United States to at once take action recognizing the belligerency of Cuba; and,

"Resolved, That we recommend that the local and district assemblies of the Knights of Labor everywhere use their influence in their respective towns and cities to make the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1897, an occasion for the adoption by the people of resolutions calling on the President and House of Representatives to take immediate action granting belligerent rights to Cuba, to the end that the cause of freedom and independence in that island shall be aided to win a speedy and complete victory."

Dauntless Going to Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Treasury Department has received a report of the recent capture of the Dauntless off the Florida coast, which agrees in all important particulars with the facts as telegraphed from Key West. At the request of the officer in charge, the gunboat Wilmington will tow the Dauntless from Key West to Jacksonville, where she will be turned over to the civil authorities. The arms and ammunition found on the boat will probably remain where they are until the case is decided by the courts.

Mr. Hayden, Parnellite, M. P., Dead.

DUBLIN, June 23.—Luke Patrick Hayden, Parnellite member of the House of Commons for South Roscommon, is dead. He was in his forty-seventh year, and had represented South Roscommon since 1892. He sat in the 1886 Parliament for South Leitrim and was the proprietor of The Roscommon Messenger. For several years he was Chairman of the Roscommon Town Commissioners. Mr. Hayden was the son of a blacksmith.

Tribute to Prof. Haynes.

LONDON, June 24.—The Times publishes to-day a two and a half column article describing the Haynes American Expedition to explore and to excavate in the district of Northern Babylonia. The writer says: "It is no overpraise to say that Prof. Haynes is justly entitled to take his place in the front rank of explorers along with those who have restored to us the first chapters of the world's history."

Internal Revenue Riot in Spain.

MADRID, June 23.—Internal revenue disturbances have taken place at Oviedo, capital of the Spanish province of that name. The gendarmes who were detailed to suppress the disorder fired upon the rioters, killing two workmen and wounding five others. A renewal of the disturbance is feared.

WILL OF MORITZ COHN.

Hebrew Charitable Institutions and His Old Employes Remembered.

The will of Moritz Cohn, who died last week at 951 Madison Avenue, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The estate is valued at $350,000 in real and $200,000 in personal property.

The following charitable bequests are made: Temple B'Nai Jeshurun, $1,000; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $750; Mount Sinai Hospital, $750, and eight other Hebrew homes and schools from $100 to $250 each. To his granddaughter, Ethel Klopfer, he leaves $30,000, and an amount of $100 to each of his employes who have been ten years in his employ.

The residue of his estate is divided between his son, Julius M. Cohn, and his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Klopfer, who lives at the St. Lorens Hotel.

THE BACCHANTE STATUE.

General Di Cesnola Says that It Probably Will Be Placed on Exhibition Next November.

When Gen. Di Cesnola was asked yesterday if he would let the press have a copy of the letters which had been received protesting against the acceptance of the Bacchante Statue, he said that their contents could not be divulged until they had been placed before the Board of Directors at the next meeting, in November.

Gen. Di Cesnola said that he had received a letter from Mr. McKim, the donor of the statue, stating that he would like to have the installation of the statue deferred until Autumn, as he intended going away, and said that he would not be back until the Fall. He thought it better that the satue should be placed on exhibition when all the people of New York would be at home from the country. Gen. Di Cesnola said that the statue would be placed on exhibition for the first time, probably, at the opening reception in November.

Mr. Huntington, in his letter to Gen. Di Cesnola, said that the Museum had nothing to do with the nudity of the statue, and that as that was the only objection on the part of Boston, he thought that the Museum of Art should accept it.

MLLE. D'ARVILLE WELL AGAIN.

Coming to New York to Organize a Company for Next Season.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Camille D'Arville, who has been under the care of physicians in this city for more than two months, on account of nervous trouble, has almost completely recovered. She will go to New York this week to organize a company for next season, which will produce a new opera by Smith and Herbert.

MAKERS OF PLUMBERS' GOODS.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—The Association of Manufacturers of Plumbers' Brass Goods met in semi-annual convention here to-day. It was decided to change the name so as to include steam, gas, and water works goods. This was done to enlarge the membership of the organization, which in the past, with a membership of about twenty-five firms, controlled about 90 per cent. of the output of goods manufactured in that line of trade.

Secretary William T. Doyle of Milwaukee says it is not the object of the organization to regulate prices, but to promulgate a credit system, which was gotten up by the organization. An effort was made in the early existence of the organization to present a schedule of prices, but it failed.

The officers of the organization are: H. M. Brewster, Springfield, Mass., President; James Powell, Cincinnati, First Vice President; J. B. Kolvelage, Milwaukee, Treasurer; William T. Doyle, Milwaukee, Secretary.

RETAIL GROCERS ARRESTED.

They Were Selling Molasses Adulterated with Glucose.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—Six of the leading grocers of this city have been arrested, and nearly all have been indicted, for selling molasses adulterated with glucose. The arrests and indictments are made under the new law against adulterations.

The grocers arrested are Keefe & Davis, Beckwith, Slocum, Kopp & Son, Burdick, and S. D. Amico. Samples of molasses were analyzed by chemists and all were found adulterated.

Some of the molasses tested was bought from Leggett & Co. of New York. The retail dealers here say they will look to the wholesale dealers for redress.

The cases have been adjourned till Aug. 4, as the Commissioner will be absent during July. The dealers each gave a one-hundred-dollar bond.

CORONER HOEBER WORRIED.

Anonymous Letters Regarding an Alleged Suicide Bother Him.

Coroner Hoeber is still looking for the young woman, dead or alive, from whom he received the anonymous letter Saturday saying that she was about to commit suicide, and inclosing a sealed communication to be delivered to a man who presented a piece of card to match one which she inclosed. Yesterday the Coroner received another anonymous letter, purporting to come from this man. Inclosed with it was a sentimental farewell letter, written by the young woman to the man she admired. The portion containing the signature had been torn off.

Coroner Hoeber is somewhat worried over the matter. He declares that unless the man or woman calls upon him within twenty-four hours he will open the sealed communication. The police are inclined to laugh at the whole affair, and say that the letters have been written for the purpose of fooling Coroner Hoeber, or, if such a young woman exists, she wrote them to play upon the feelings of the man.

SAYS SHE KNOWS THE CZARINA.

Dreyer Declares Meeting with Royalty Made His Wife Insane.

"Why, Judge, the Czarina knows me well."

This was the plea of Mrs. Johanna Dreyer, thirty-five years old, of 593 Lexington Avenue, the wife of a tailor, who had taken her to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and had her arraigned because of her mental condition. He says that she has been out of her mind since she chanced to meet several members of the family of the Czar of Russia, in Austria, a few years ago.

He said he had placed her in a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., and that she had so recuperated that she was discharged a month ago. Since then she had again been acting insanely.

Magistrate Wentworth asked her if she really knew any members of the royal family of Russia. She said that she knew all of them. She denounced her husband's story about her actions as false, and claimed to have been cruelly abused at Stamford. She said she had written two letters to the Czarina and felt sure that she would send her money. The woman was committed to Bellevue.

NO POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Commissioners Grant and Parker Were Absent and There Was No Quorum.

There was no meeting of the Police Board yesterday because of the absence of two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Grant and Parker. A few minutes past 12 o'clock President Moss and Commissioner Andrews went to the board room, and the President made the following announcement:

"I wish to say that I have been waiting since 10:30 to hold a meeting. Yesterday afternoon Col. Grant informed me that he had some important matters to attend to, and would like to be absent to-day. I don't expect him. I have sent to Mr. Parker's office, and he has not yet arrived. It is nearly two hours beyond the usual time for holding a meeting. I have not been able to attend to any business, and I have matters which must be attended to, and I suggest that the meeting be adjourned."

Commissioner Andrews said that he had been waiting since 9:30 o'clock, and that he and Commissioner Moss had waited repeatedly for from one to two hours for their colleagues. He said it was unbecoming, to say the least. President Moss then announced that the meeting would go over for a week, and he gave notice that on the next meeting day he would call the meeting at 10 o'clock, and if there was no quorum present at 10:30 o'clock, he would again adjourn the session, unless there was some specially important business on hand.

Reported that He Saw a Rock.

Capt. Lloyd of the British ship Crompton has reported in Dundee, Scotland, May 2 that in latitude 47 longitude 37.20, in clear weather and smooth water, he sighted a rock 50 feet long and 7 feet wide, covered with moss and sea grass, sticking up out of the sea to a height of five feet. New York mariners discredit his vision, and think is was a bottom up derelict. The place mentioned is in the line of passage of the big ocean steamers.

To End the Tailors' Strike.

The tailors' strike, it was announced yesterday, will be formally declared off to-morrow at a mass meeting of the men to be held at Walhalla Hall. The strike began six weeks ago, when about 15,000 men and women went out.

A TASTE OF FIELD WORK

Memorable Experiences of Two Expeditions from the Seventh's Camp into the Woods.

ONE ATTACKED FROM AMBUSH

A Realistic and Exciting Scene of War—Men Taught How to Camp in an Enemy's Country—Minor Accidents—Gossip of the Camp.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, NEAR PEEKSKILL, June 23.

The event of the day, and one of the most important of the year from a military standpoint, was the bifurcated expedition through the woods and wilds of Westchester County. It started at 7:45. One-half turned to the left in leaving the encampment and made toward the Hudson River. The other half took the right-hand way into a country of forest and hill.

The army of the right consisted of Company H, Lieut. Holland; Company G, Lieut. Todd, and Company A, Lieut. Schastey. It was organized as the advance, support, reserve, and main body, and had a wagon train and ambulance corps. Capt. Lydecker was for the time full General, the Lieutenants were division commanders, the Sergeants Brigadiers, Corporals, Colonels, Majors, and Captains. The flankers had particularly hard work, as they were kept well spread out on the crests of hills and deep into swamps.

Ten minutes of going at a run along the steep slope of a small mountain, pushing through tangled briars, laurel thickets or fir plantations, or wading through morasses carrying a gun and a load of ammunition, usually brought men out breathing heavily and perspiring freely. The details for flanking were changed rapidly so as to give as many men as possible some training in the useful arts of measuring distance by the eye, judging directions, and taking care of themselves in a strange and rough country.

Three-quarters of a mile out from the encampment the road turned from a perpendicular cliff about thirty feet high, crowned with fir trees. The flankers on the left of the advance followed the road and dodged the cliff, bunching themselves together as they reached it, and exploring its base. The result of this taught that section of the Seventh a lesson which may be very useful to it in some dark and evil time of war.

Sudden Attack Upon the Advance.

The advance tramped steadily past the cliff, and turned to its right with the road through an old clearing partly grown up with laurels and stunted firs. Just as its flank and rear were fully exposed at a distance of seventy-five yards, there was, without warning, a sudden leaping of flashes and jets of smoke from among the firs at the cliff's top and a rattling, ripping, quick succession of rifle shots, which would probable have dropped every man of the party if actual bullets had been in use. Major Thurston was riding just in the rear of the advance, and subsequently learned that he had been killed four separate and distinct times, that number of men having drawn a bead on him.

Lieut. Underwood of Company H had taken a small detail of men and gone out to arrange an attack. With the instinct of a born bushwhacker, he had chosen the best possible place for his work, and had supposititiously cut the advance guard to pieces without losing a man. Not a shot was fired at him except at random, because he had his men in an impregnable position, and not one of them was seen by the men they were firing at. When the support and reserves came up on the run and spread out to flank him, he had plenty of time to get his force back through the woods and out of harm's way.

The advance and support were hurried forward in some confusion, and ranged along a stone wall, gradually spreading out so as to protect the road from a simulated attack, and there was a lively skirmish of about a quarter of an hour. This was intended to teach the men how to find cover and take advantage of rocks, trees, tufts of grass, and bushes in advancing on a hidden enemy.

Realistic and Exciting.

It was realistic and exciting, and the men entered thoroughly into the spirit of it, and when they came back from the front to report conditions there to the officers, they invariably arrived at full speed with their guns at the trail, stooping and glancing furtively about them, as if prepared to dodge or drop on short notice. They delivered their information in hoarse whispers and carried the illusion so far as to show an inclination to find a safe place, and sit down and rest in it. A casual cow, bewildered by the unaccustomed commotion, trotted heavily to the tintinnabulation of a vociferous bell against a section of the line, and was stung with a wild, to her evident disgust, and a small flock of hens, led by a pretentious rooster, fled ingloriously with their gorgeous autocrat at their head, clamoring dismally and indignantly.

Gabe Ranger became intensely excited. Gabe is about twelve years old, and was attired in garments of a consistent dirt color, matching his complexion. The fact that he wore but one suspender caused him to travel a trifle lopsided like a half-frightened horse, but he got over ground tolerably fast. He carried a tin bucket, probably containing the breakfast of some hard-working agriculturist, who was saying things and suffering for the lack of it. Gabe's sympathies were enlisted for the men behind the wall, and he proceeded to do some scouting on his own account. After loping down into the woods and disappearing, he suddenly reappeared far on the right and ran to the Lieutenant in command, his eyes distended, his tongue protruding, and his breath coming in gasps, "Der hull danged biz'ness is over dere," he painted. Pointing to a swamp down the hill. As the attack was entirely a simulated one, opinions differed as to whether Gabe was a person of unusually active imagination or a natural but uncultivated liar.

At the Mention of "Rye."

The fighting was done in a rye field. With an eye to the preservation of private property, Capt. Lydecker called out "don't tread over that rye!" The men were tolerably tired and thirsty, and looked about them with eager and apprehensive glances. They didn't want to crush any rye, but they did desire to see some. Many of them were unacquainted with the variety that grows in fields and waves peacefully in Summer breezes, while having some general knowledge of the kind which figures in the breezes of all the seasons. A good many of them left the ground in a mystified condition of mind as to where the rye was which the Captain had been so anxious to protect.

Corporal Ford of Company A, during the heaviest of the firing and the thickest of the fighting, came leaping down from a wooded declivity rising to the left of the improvised breastwork. Near the bottom he suddenly discovered that as a chamois he was not entirely a success, for he suddenly rolled over, and then rose limping. He had sprained an ankle. The faces of the ambulance corps fairly beamed. Those comrades had been in distinctly low spirits, because there was no apparent prospect that anybody would be killed or hurt. Corp. Ford protested that he was all right, but before he knew it he was trussed up and being treated and had been deposited in an ambulance. He was subsequently grateful that in its zeal the ambulance corps had not sawed his leg off, just to demonstrate its efficiency and affection. That operation might have occurred but for the appearance of Private Wheelock of the same company with a gash across his nose and cheeks. He had attempted to crawl through a wire fence without adequate knowledge of the peculiarities of wire fences. A bandage was over his ensanguined countenance before he could open his mouth in protest, and the ambulance corps, in a state of absolute bliss, carried away its two wounded men to the hospital. It was delighted to have actual subjects to work with.

Army of the Right in Camp.

The march of the Army of the Right was something over two miles. Then it halted on the side of a lonely by-road and went into a supposititious camp. Capt. Lydecker drew the men up in line and explained to them the principles of an army's march and movements through the enemy's country and of the selection of a camp—an easterly slope, room for the tents, proper drainage, pasturage, places for sinks, and cooking, and a water supply. After this he ordered out the wagon train, which did not contain a water supply. Nature had provided for that. Two mules and a driver, carefully protected from incursions of the foe, had provided a variety of reinforcements for the water, including sandwiches and several other things unnecessary to mention. Outposts were thrown out while the Army of the Right camped and ate and drank.

Major Abrams, Col. Bates, United States Army; Capt. Hardin, United States Army, and Major Thurston accompanied this division and observed its work.

The army of the left, composed of Second Battalion men, Companies D, I, and K, did not have so many adventures. It was commanded by Capt. Fisk, and was arranged just as the army of the right was, but was subjected to no attacks. The advance, Company D, was commanded by Lieut. Mozet, the support was under Capt. Landon, the reserve under Lieut. Du Val, and the main body under Lieut. Cleveland. This army marched about two miles and practiced volley firing. The two bodies returned, hoping to encounter each other, and have a "turn up" in the woods, but they missed connection. The march back was in extended order, with wide skirmish lines and more flanking and scouting and climbing, scrambling, and wading.

The companies left in camp spent their time in volley firing by companies, waking the echoes of the surrounding hills.

Presentation of a Loving Cup.

The gossip of our temporary community is that to-day a beautiful loving cup was presented by Col. Daniel Appleton to Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp. It is appropriately inscribed, being bestowed in honor of the Lieutenant Colonel's fortieth year of service. It bears the dates "1839-1897," the words "Affectionate Remembrance," and a fac simile of a Seventh Regiment pin and badge, with a laurel wreath. The band this evening during the regular parade especially serenaded the Lieutenant Colonel.

One of the daily excitements is the choice of an orderly, which causes as much ado in this community as the election of a Sheriff or a Bishop in a larger one. Whole companies unite in picking their handsomest man and equipping him with the finest accouterments and presenting him as a candidate. Private George Perrine of Company I was selected this morning after long and close study of him and his competitors, inch by inch and point by point. This evening Privates Reginald Foster of Company G and C. W. Lyons of Company E were studied for over ten minutes by the inspecting officer, and Lyons was chosen at last because there was a faint mark of blacking on the lower edge of Foster's duck trousers.

Capt. Landon, retiring Officer of the Day, borrowed Adjt. Weaver's bicycle and tried to cross the parade ground on it to-day. He was badly tangled twice, and retired after a double and peculiarly complicated fall, with a bent scabbard and a sword hook jerked from the belt.

Companies I and K played ball this evening. Everybody forgot the score—the I people because they wanted to, and the K people because they forgot to keep count after they had rolled up somwhere in the neighborhood of 40 tallies to 8 or 10 for the opposition.

Capt. Lilliendahl and Lieut. Harrison of Company C and Capt. Stephen F. Hart, Regimental Adjutant, all of the Twenty-second, are in camp, guests of Adjt. Thurston.

Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth is in camp for the first time this season.

The Seventh will to-morrow send a detachment to the top of Dunderberg Mountain to plant a flag, which will stand as a challenge to every other regiment to take it down and replace it.

Assignments for to-morrow are: Officers of the Day—Morning, Capt. James B. Dewssee, Company G; Capt. J. E. Schuyler, Company B. Officers of the Guard—Morning, First Lieut. L. M. B. Stelle, Company F; Second Lieut. W. E. Schasesy, Company A; evening, First Lieut. A. G. Todd, Company G; Second Lieut. J. W. Cleveland, Company I.

THE MAYOR TALKS OF DOCKS.

He Visits the Ninth Ward and Makes an Address to Independence Hall Democracy.

Mayor Strong fulfilled his promise to talk to the Independence Hall Democracy and went to Caledonian Hall, in Jackson Square, last night and told them his views on dock improvements. He was greeted on his arrival by a big display of fireworks and the cheers of a crowd so dense that the police had to make a passage for his carriage.

He was cheered whenever he stopped talking long enough to take breath, and when he went away from the meeting more fireworks were set off, and three cheers were given for "William L. Strong, Mayor of the Greater New York."

Mayor Strong began his talk by saying he understood he was present at a lovefeast of workingmen, and he was glad to be there. He had worked all his life, but never so hard as since he became Mayor.

"I have always believed in a Greater New York," he said, "and worked hard for it, voted for it, and supported it. I believe the new charter is a grand scheme, well conceived, and magnificently carried out—"

"What did you veto it for?" shouted some one, but the Mayor probably did not hear, for he went on:

"And the Greater New York will one day be the greatest city in the world. Under the improvements to the water front just authorized, it will only be a few years before the commerce of the world will come to this port in preference to any port in America."

Then after advising his listeners to take more interest in politics, and to demand anything they were sure was for the interest of the city, Mayor Strong told what he would do if Captain of the city and able to have his own way. He said he would make New York the great shipping centre of the country; he would build docks with the money earned, and, instead of paying $2,000,000 to the Sinking Fund, would divert only enough to pay the interest on the city debt, using the balance for dock improvements, and for the erection of a dry dock big enough to accommodate the ocean liners. He said it was a disgrace to the city that there is no important dry dock, and such scant docking facilities of all kinds.

In conclusion the Mayor said: "It's a great pleasure for me to have told you all this, and suppose you expected something different, I decided not to talk of the administration nor of the departments. You know as much or more about them than I do, so it's no good my defending them. If they do not do right make them. I have been trying to do so myself, but I have not always succeeded."

Horseshoers and Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Fire Board yesterday morning, Superintendent Meyers of the stables department said that it had been declared by the Boss Horseshoers' Association of New York City that it would cause a strike if certain non-union men in the shops in which the horses of the Fire Department are shod were not discharged. The horseshoers want five men who are not union men discharged. These men are employed in different shops about the city. The Superintendent says that there are about 208 men in the association, and about 12 men outside of the organization. He says that the department has too many horses for the 42 men to keep in shoes, and that the strike, if it comes, may prove serious. The board decided not to pay any attention to the demand, except to place it on the record of the meeting that the men would not be discharged. President Sheffield said that the board could not accede to the demands of the horseshoers in such a matter.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

In the Sixth Infantry: Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut is transferred from Company D to Company K, and Capt. Zerah W. Torrey from Company K to Company D.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, having served more than thirty years in the army, is, on his own application, by direction of the President, retired from active service.

Lieut. John H. Rice, Third Cavalry, in accordance with his own request, will be relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, Aug. 31, and will then join his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of the annual artillery target practice, at St. Francis Barracks, Florida, is granted First Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, First Artillery; for ten days, to Major Francis Moore, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Inspector General, Northern District; for two months, to Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, Twenty-first Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. W. E. Safford is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. L. Burdick's leave of absence has been revoked, and he is ordered to the Independence.

Capt. C. S. Cotton is detached from the command of the Philadelphia on relief, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

Commander Nehemiah M. Dyer is detached as Inspector of the First Lighthouse District, Aug. 1, and ordered to command the Philadelphia by steamer of Aug. 14.

Commander Thomas Perry is detached from the Naval War College, July 14, and ordered as Assistant Inspector of the First Lighthouse District on July 15 and as Inspector on Aug. 1.

THE WEDDINGS OF A DAY

Arnold-di Zerega Nuptials Celebrated at Westchester with a Large Attendance of New York Society.

ARRAY OF BEAUTY AND FASHION

St. Peter's Church Was Handsomely Decorated with Flowers—Reception at Island Hall, the Home of the Bride's Grandmother.

The wedding of Reginald H. Arnold, son of Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold, and Miss Violet di Zerega, daughter of Francis A. di Zerega, was celebrated in St. Peter's Church, Westchester, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of prominent society people of this city attended.

The church was beautifully decorated. The chancel was filled with palms and ferns, while the main aisle was made a floral archway of evergreens and honeysuckle. Every seat was occupied by 3:30 P. M., the hour set for the nuptials, but it was nearly 4 o'clock before the bridal party arrived. They were preceded up the main aisle by the church band of choristers, who sang to the Lohengrin Wedding March music appropriate words composed and arranged by Mrs. John di Zerega, aunt of the bride.

Following the choristers came the ushers. They were Messrs. Edward du Vivier, Grenville B. Winthrop, Howard Constable, Marshall Gasquet, Frederick Huntington, Mortimer Arnold, Horace Barnard, Jr., Frederick Wombwell of England Baron de Brabant, and Dr. Louis di Zerega. Two little maidens, nieces of the bride, and dressed as flower girls, followed the ushers, scattering flowers from baskets which they carried. Then came the bridesmaids, who were Miss Martha di Zerega of Washington, the bride's cousin; Miss Edna Arnold, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Lita and Miss Constance Berry, cousins of the bride; Miss Beatrix Bennett, and Miss Florence Huntington of Plainfield, N. J. They wore gowns of violet crepon, trimmed with tulle and huge Gainsborough hats, trimmed with violet and with violet plumes.

The maid of honor, Miss Elise di Zerega, the bride's sister, walked alone after the bridesmaids. She wore a gown of green and violet crepon. All the bridesmaids and the maid of honor wore violet-shaped enameled pins studded with diamonds, gifts of the bride.

The bride, who came last, leaning on her father's arm, wore the conventional gown of white satin, trimmed with rare old family lace and embroidered with pearls. The long veil, fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms, was of point lace.

Mr. Arnold and his best man, Mr. Lester M. del Garcia, met the bride as she ascended the chancel steps. During the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, rector of St. Peter's Church, the choir sang "O Perfect Love." The ceremony ended, the bridal party proceeded to the vestry room, where they signed the marriage register. Then the choristers, singing the recessional hymn "Lord, Who at Cana's Wedding Feast," proceeded down the main aisle, followed by the bride leaning on her husband's arm, and by the rest of the bridal party.

Some 200 of the guests were driven in carriages and stages, following the bridal party, some four miles to Island Hall, Zerega's Point, on the Sound, the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Augustus di Zerega, who, although eighty-seven years old, was present at both the church ceremony and the reception. The house was tastefully decorated with flowers, and in the main drawing room Mr. and Mrs. Arnold stood, surrounded by their bridesmaids and ushers, to receive the congratulations of their friends. The Hungarian Band played during the reception, and an elaborate collation was served. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold will sail for Europe on a two months' trip on Wednesday next.

Among the guests at the ceremony and reception were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thébaud, Miss Thébaud, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marié, Miss Marié, Mrs. George Place, Miss Livor, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Wells, Mrs. Roswell Hitchcock, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster, Miss Julia Coster, Miss Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Adee, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. John di Zerega, the Misses Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Miss Barclay, Baron chlippenbach, and Messrs. Dwight Braman, Roger Foster, F. Pease, and Louis di Zerega.

Englebert—Hesse.

Miss Tillie Hesse was married at 5 P. M. yesterday to Herman Englebert of Philadelphia at the home of her mother, 121 East Seventy-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Grossman of the Sixty-third Street Temple officiated. David S. Hesse of 787 Park Avenue, the bride's brother, gave her away. The bride wore a traveling dress of ladies' cloth and hat to match, and a heliotrope silk waist, and carried a basket of pink roses. Two little children, Miss Edna Mayer and Alfred Mayer of Lincoln, Neb., were her attendants. They wore white organdie over pink silk and carried a basket of pink roses. The little boy was dressed in black velvet. A dinner followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Englebert will make a trip of six weeks through the South, visiting the Nashville Exposition, and will live in this city on their return.

Fuld—Lewis.

In the Knapp mansion, Bedford Avenue and Ross Street, Brooklyn, last night Miss Lizzie Lewis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis, was married to Herman Fuld. The event attracted a large gathering. The ceremony took place in the spacious reception room, which was elaborately decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. The bride wore a dress of white silk, and was attended by her sister, Miss Sarah Lewis, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss C. Schnider, Miss F. Mendoza, and Miss L. Ellis. The bridegroom was attended by David Lewis, a brother of the bride. After the wedding a reception followed, after which Mr. and Mrs. Fuld started for an extended tour through the East.

Knight—Spear.

A pretty home wedding was that of Miss Flora Christine Spear, daughter of William Spear, and Elbert Hall Knight of Mount Vernon, N. Y., which took place at 3 P. M. yesterday at the bride's residence, 57 West Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride wore white organdie and carried white roses. Miss Edna Heath of this city was maid of honor. The best man was Frederick Farrington of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Knight will make an extensive wedding tour, including a visit to Canada, and will live in this city on their return.

Nunnemacher—Pabst.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—Miss Emma Pabst, youngest daughter of Capt. Fred Pabst, President of the Pabst Brewing Company, was married last night to Rudolph Nunnemacher of this city. The contracting parties belong to two of the wealthiest German families in the Northwest, and the ceremony was carried out in the presence of several hundred guests. The Rev. William Streissguth, who married the father and mother of the bride, officiated.

Maginnis—Harnett.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Maria Harnett, daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Harnett of 183 Lexington Avenue, to William Henry Maginnis was celebrated at St. Francis Xavier's Church yesterday. Miss Maud Macnamara was maid of honor and James Clarence Hyde best man. Mr. Maginnis is a member of the law firm of Maginnis & Blackwell and Secretary of the Erie Transfer Company. Mr. and Mrs. Maginnis left for an extended Southern tour after the ceremony

Lawson—Donaghy.

Miss Jennie A. Donaghy was married yesterday to Robert Richard Lawson, who is attached to the editorial staff of The American Spectator. Only the families of the young people witnessed the marriage. The bridesmaid was Miss Jennie Lawson, sister of the bridegroom, while John Kearney was best man. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Lawson left for a Jersey coast resort, where they will spend several weeks.

Little—Quigley.

Luther B. Little of the Republican State Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was married in Dorchester, Mass., yesterday, to Miss Dorothy Quigley of this city. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Little, uncle of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Little will spend part of their honeymoon in New Hampshire, and in a few weeks will take up their residence at New Rochelle for the Summer.

Kohring—Kramsall.

Miss Cornelia Kramsall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Kramsall, was married last evening at the home of her parents, 468 Lenox Avenue, to Henry W. Kohring. The bride was gowned in white satin trimmed with duchess lace and diamond ornaments. Miss Louise Meyer, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor.

Baker—Waterbury.

Miss Nathalie Waterbury was married to H. Dukehart Baker of Virginia, in St. Andrew's Memorial Church, Park Hill, Yonkers, last evening. Miss St. John of New York and Miss Hirlig of Stroudsburg, Penn., were the bridesmaids. The maid of honor was Miss Dukehart of Baltimore.

Blundell—Littlefield.

RED BANK, N. J., June 23.—Dr. Charles R. Blundell of Paterson was married this evening to Miss Maud Littlefield, daughter of Charles Littlefield, Sr., of Eatontown. The Rev. Robert Roche officiated.

SAMUEL A. WARNER DEAD.

Wealthy New York Architect Passes Away in Roslyn, L. I.—Sketch of His Career.

Samuel Adams Warner, an architect well known throughout the country, died Tuesday morning at his country place, in Roslyn, L. I. His daughter, Mrs. Emma Baltazzi, was with him. Mr. Warner had been suffering from heart trouble and an affection of the kidneys for months. He left this city for Roslyn, with his physician, Dr. Power, June 14, in the hope that the change would do him good, but received no benefit.

Mr. Warner was born in Geneseo, N. Y., about seventy-five years ago. He came of old New England stock, and could trace his ancestry as far back as 1632. He attended the High School at Geneseo until he was about sixteen years old, when he entered the New York office of his father, Cyrus L. Warner, who was an architect, and learned his profession. His younger brother, Benjamin W. Warner, also an architect, received his training in the same office. Samuel worked with his father until the latter's death, in 1851, when he succeeded to the business. His brother Benjamin was his partner from 1862 to 1868. About thirty-three years ago Mr. Warner opened the office at 132 Broadway, where he kept actively at work until he broke down under an attack of heart trouble early last Summer. His brother Benjamin and his nephew, Charles S. Warner, a civil engineer, then took charge of his office, and he relinquished work, never to resume it.

Mr. Warner's professional career was remarkably successful. He leaves a fortune estimated at $1,500,000. He constructed public buildings in Texas, Louisiana, and South Carolina, and many of the big stores in the dry-goods district, this city. The buildings of the H. B. Claflin Company, S. B. Chittenden & Co., Charles St. John, McCurday, Aldrich & Schenck, and H. D. Aldrich were built after his plans. He was also the architect of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Warner was a member and Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and belonged to the Union League Club and New England Society. He was very fond of art, and had a fine collection of pictures in his home, 16 East Fortieth Street.

He married Miss Maria Lovett, daughter of John Lovett of this city. She died last August. Their daughter, Emma, the widow of the late Xenophon Baltazzi, Consul General from Turkey to this country, with her three children, and Mr. Warner's brother and nephew are the surviving relatives. The body will be brought to the house in this city, where the funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Funeral of Thomas J. Doran.

St. Brigid's Church, Eighth Street and Avenue B, was crowded yesterday with friends of the late Thomas J. Doran, statistical clerk of the Police Board, who died late Monday night. Funeral services were held over the remains by the Rev. Father P. F. McSweeny. A large delegation from the Jefferson Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, of which the deceased was an active member, and many Police Board clerks and policemen were present. The floral decorations were numerous. The body was taken to the church from the residence of the sister of the deceased, Mrs. J. McCue, 109 East Sixty-fifth Street, and was interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Regret at Mayer Lehman's Death.

At a special meeting of the Cotton Exchange yesterday resolutions of sympathy and regret were adopted on the death of Mayer Lehman of Lehman Brothers, who died on Monday. As a tribute of regard the Exchange will not open until 11 A. M. to-day.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. HARRIS B. SARSON, United States Army, retired, is dead in Omaha, Neb., aged sixty-one.

WINFIELD HAWKINS, twenty years of age, a well-known young man of Bellport, L. I., died at the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
28 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL ..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS ..... 1,100,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young ..... President
Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Clark Williams ..... Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd ..... Asst. Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Richard A. McCurdy, Gustav E. Kissel,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Norford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven, Jr., Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Charles M. Pratt,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, April 26th, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the indenture of trust.

24	263	399	501	763
37	264	400	517	777
76	314	401	527	794
103	327	466	542	817
147	334	471	629	826
192	343	484	666	836
225	345	489	696	875
245	348	499	705	933

Said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Thursday, July 1st, 1897.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, on and after July 1, 1897, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 32, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Bank of New York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Estimates for dredging between Bank Street and Bethune Street, under Contract 580; and for dredging between Bethune Street and West Twelfth Street, Contract 587, will be received by Department of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock M., July 2d, 1897. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing sawed spruce timber, under Contract No. 597, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock M. July 2, 1897. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Though considerably less than 200,000 shares of stock were dealt in yesterday, there was no diminution in the strength that the market showed. Advances were general throughout the list. In a few quarters there were recessions, for the most part unimportant, and due in every case to special causes. In so far as the market responded to general influences it was strong, and, though strenuous efforts were again made to bring about a reaction, such endeavors were vain.

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The coal stocks were particularly strong yesterday, and there seemed to be buying of a confident sort in some of them. Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson were evidently bought for the account of insiders. Jersey Central gained as much as any of the other coalers, and transactions in it were heavier than in any of the others except Reading first preferred, where Philadelphia interests bought substantially.

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The Vanderbilt stocks maintained their firmness, as did the Grangers. Much is said of a big short interest still existing in the Granger railway shares, but probably this is exaggerated. The buying which keeps Burlington, Rock Island, and St. Paul strong seems to come rather from commission house support than from any orders that the shorts keep in the market.

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The bond market shows continued strength and broadens day by day. Investment houses report more inquiry for high-class bonds than for a long time past. The big interest and dividend disbursements of July 1 will this year probably be more largely reinvested in the security market than has been the rule at any time since 1893. Such disbursements are this year larger than hitherto, many properties which have been off the dividend and interest lists making renewed payments for the first time a week hence.

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Nervousness that was on parade at the beginning of the week over apprehensions that the gold-export movement might develop into serious proportions has disappeared. Houses with foreign connections are practically unanimous in reporting a disposition upon the part of Europe to take hold of American stocks.

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In the fact that railway earnings are generally increasing is the most substantial of current reasons for present Wall Street confidence. Almost without exception the principal railway managers of the country declare that the increases which have been scored are sure to continue and be maintained, with every probability of growing larger month by month. Gains may not come with a rush, but the general feeling in high railway quarters is that better earnings are absolutely certain.

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Significant of the disposition which now is ruling in the railway world is the action taken yesterday by the trunk-line railroads in voting unanimously that west-bound rates shall be restored and maintained. This is an aggressive move toward better times for our railroads.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, both the 4s, 1925, and the 5s, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $2,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 3⅞.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Tob. pf.	3	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Nav. State Gas	1⅜	N. J. Central	2
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Ont. & Western	½
Chicago Gas	½	N. Y., Lack. & W.	1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Or., S. L. & U. N.	⅝
Consol. Ice	⅞	Pullman Car	2
Consol. Ice pf.	1	Reading	¾
Del. & Hudson	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	1⅜	St. P. & Omaha	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	½
L. E. & Western	1	Wis. Central	½
L. E. & Western pf.	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Nat. Starch	½
Consol. Gas	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 6s, t. r.	1½	Rock. Is. deb. 5s	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r.	1½	St. P. 1st W. & M. 5s	1¼
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st	
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	2	Dakota	1⅛
Mo. Pac. 2d ext.	1¾		

Bonds Declined.

Wheel. & L. E. 1st..1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $90,822,645; balances, $5,828,515; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $444,983.

Money on call in London, at ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16@1 per cent for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates ½c higher, at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86⅛, @$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

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The money market yesterday was unchanged, although in all departments there was some falling off in activity. Call money was without special feature, and in the mercantile paper market the supply was somewhat smaller than of late. Time money was again stagnant.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛ to 82⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 51⅝; Erie, ⅜ to 14⅞, and Atchison, ¼ to 12⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 63½, Illinois Central at 99, Erie first preferred at 34, and Pennsylvania at 54½. British consols declined 1-16, to 112⅝ for money and 112 13-16 for the account. Indian Council bills were allotted at 1s 2 27-32d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 195.50, in Lisbon at 46½, and in Rome at 104.40.

MANIPULATING THE GAS STOCKS.

Rumor regarding the local gas situation took another turn yesterday. Stories of a pending war between the various gas companies of the city were to be heard everywhere, and resulted in a weakness of that class of securities. It is generally believed, however, that none of these stories is founded upon fact, and that they are circulated simply for effect upon the prices of the gas stocks. Rumors of consolidation of the various companies have been utilized to put the stocks up for some time, and it is the opinion of dealers in local securities that yesterday's gas war tales were spread about by people wishing to accumulate more stock at lower prices than those now prevailing.

HOW ROADS ARE MANAGED.

Mr. F. J. Lisman of the New York Stock Exchange, whose views recently expressed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on corporation mismanagement attracted much attention, pointed out yesterday a striking feature of the present railroad situation. Mr. Lisman said:

"A curious feature of the recent market movement has been that practically none of the securities of roads situated in the central States, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, have participated in it to any extent. The rate situation on the Pacific coast and among the anthracite group is in strong hands, and there is practically no chance for cutting. The outlook for crops along the Granger lines are said to be better, while in the central States the rate situation is as bad or worse than ever.

"When the panic of 1893 came on the Cleveland and Canton was in the hands of a receiver, and is still in the same position, and since then the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Ohio Southern, and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago have become bankrupt. The Big Four, the Pan Handle, and Toledo and Ohio Central have stopped paying dividends on their preferred stock. The cause of this is not far to seek. The rates are too low and too many trains are being run. Probably six mills per ton mile is about as low as freight can be carried, and there is practically no road in that territory which receives more, and a good many get a great deal less.

"There are about fifteen roads immediately interested in the soft coal traffic terminating on Lake Erie, and they all seem to be trying to do business for nothing. Each one of these roads runs fast passenger trains, not because they pay, but because some other road runs a similar train. Here is an instance of something even worse than this: Last Fall, during the time the pilgrimages of Republicans to Canton, two roads, the Cleveland and Canton, which has been in the hands of a receiver for several years, and the Valley road, which is temporarily out of the hands of a receiver, carried passengers between Cleveland and Canton, a distance of about 130 miles both ways, for 25 cents. The more passengers they carried, the more money they lost.

"If one passenger train a day each way is taken off, taking the net cost of running same as low as 25 cents per ton mile, the net earnings per mile of road could be increased $180, which would mean interest on $3,600 per mile. If the security holders of these roads get together and chop off a number of official heads, better results are likely to follow. But instead of doing so these gulleless investors sometimes appear pleased and proud of their management because their roads are being operated at a particularly low ratio of expense—a result arrived at by not charging up the depreciation of equipment and not renewing rails and ties promptly. All these things were done in the case of Ohio Southern, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Cleveland and Canton, and others.

"Such deplorable mismanagement as we see in the central States is unbearable and must cease."

A STANDARD OIL VICTORY.

Semi-official announcement is made of a settlement of the most important litigation that has been affecting the affairs of the Bay State Gas Company. This settlement has been brought about by the decision of Judge Dallas of the United States Court in Philadelphia that Mr. J. Edward Addicks and his colleagues must submit the affairs of the company to an accounting. It has been claimed that securities approximating $3,000,000 should be paid into the treasury of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, and some of the litigation relating to this claim has had exceptionally interesting phases.

It was, therefore, with more than ordinary attention that Wall Street yesterday listened to the announcement that this litigation is to cease—to be settled upon a basis which provides for the putting of about $2,000,000 of cash into the Bay State Gas Company's treasury.

Mr. Addicks is by the terms of this settlement to retire practically from identification with the Bay State Gas property. This is one of the considerations on which the money, which goes to the company, is provided, for it is stated that the funds are advanced not by Mr. Addicks, but by representatives of the Standard Oil Company, who, with Addicks out of the way, will be in full command of the whole Boston Gas situation.

Bay State Gas jumped about a couple of points on the Stock Exchange yesterday without its being understood by outsiders that the plan of settlement was so near completion, semi-official acknowledgment of the success of the plan not coming till after the Stock Exchange had closed.

This Standard Oil victory is of consequence. It comes much quicker than Wall Street generally had anticipated. Some reasons exist, however, for believing that there is hesitation about having all the exact facts known for the present, though the settlement is already practically complete.

THAT TICKER CONTRACT.

Wall Street fully expected to hear something from the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday regarding the ticker question. The Governors met and adjourned, however, without giving out any statements regarding the matter—a fact which created much surprise, inasmuch as the next meeting of the Governing Board does not regularly happen until after the expiration of the present Western Union quotation contract. From the silence of the Governors, the Street drew the inference that nothing whatever had been done regarding the ticker problem.

Rumors of all kinds were circulated during the day as to the probable action of the Governors, presumably for effect upon Western Union stock. The Street understood, however, that none of these stories could be anything more than guesswork, and they received but scant attention. There is now very little likelihood that anything at all will be done in the way of canceling the Western Union's contract with the Stock Exchange. In fact, it can be officially stated that the Exchange fully expects to continue its relations with the Western Union Company upon practically the same basis as heretofore.

MR. WINTER IN LEHIGH VALLEY.

The statement published yesterday that ex-President Edwin W. Winter of the Northern Pacific was to become President of the Lehigh Valley Road as soon as Mr. Morgan was ready to make a change in the company's present management, and that a new Morgan Board of Directors for Lehigh Valley was shortly to be installed, only three of its members belonging to the present directory, not only attracted considerable attention in railroad circles, but created consternation among the managers of the Packer estate.

The full significance of such an appointment as that of Mr. Winter was fully appreciated by the Packer people, and also by the New York clique, which for some time past has been short of Lehigh Valley stock, and at the opening of the Philadelphia market yesterday, there were buying orders in Lehigh Valley apparently coming from those two sources. The Drexel brokers were on the floor, however, and it did not take long to put Lehigh Valley up to 28. When that quotation was reached, the buyers realized that they were only marking the quotation up upon themselves, and they suspended operations for the time being. During the rest of the day Lehigh Valley ruled strong, but without feature.

Regarding Mr. Winter's appointment, it can be stated upon excellent authority that Mr. Morgan has offered the Presidency of the Lehigh Valley to Mr. Winter, and he is now waiting for the latter's reply to the proposition. The officers of the Lehigh Valley Road yesterday stated that they knew nothing of any plans of Mr. Morgan to install Mr. Winter as a successor to Mr. Wilbur. In all probability, they said what was true. It is hardly likely that Mr. Wilbur and his confrères have Mr. Morgan's confidence, particularly in matters of this kind.

BULL TALK ON NORTHWEST.

Wall Street has changed its opinion of the enthusiasts on Northwest. The people who were considered rash only a short time ago, when they predicted 115 for the stock before July 1, are now receiving the most polite attention when they talk 125 for Northwest before the end of July. Men who profess to have close relations with those powers which have been large buyers of the stock recently, state that not only is it intended to get Northwest up to 125, but that no decline of any extent will be allowed—that, in any reaction in the market, Northwest will be well supported.

BOSTON AND BURLINGTON.

Boston houses continue bullish on Burlington, but one or two pools of speculators of that city a few days ago became converted to the reaction theory and started to liquidate their holdings. They found, however, that their stock was being well taken by New York traders, and they are now considering the advisability of buying back their Burlington at a higher price than that at which they sold. They calculated that the liquidation of their stock would bring about a decline of 4 or 5 points, and they intended to buy the stock in again after that had been brought about. Now, however, they have become convinced that they are operating in a bull market.

INTRINSICALLY CHEAP.

Messrs. P. J. Goodhart & Co. are quoted in the Chicago daily newspapers as wiring their Western correspondents:

"The bull interest in Western Union believes the stock cheaper than anything on the list. The argument is that Western Union is paying 5 per cent. and selling only a little higher than quite a group of the stocks which are paying 4 per cent. Western Union, they claim, was depressed a few months under confident expectations that the stock was going on a 4 per cent. basis. It has recovered to just the price which would nominally have been lowest had this scare not existed. The dividend question is regarded as settled."

LONDON AND LOUISVILLE.

Reading and Louisville and Nashville seem to have become favorites with London in the past fortnight. Foreign houses have been doing a good deal of quiet buying of these two stocks for London account, and it is estimated that British speculators are long of a considerable line of each. The head of a prominent arbitrage house said yesterday that a London pool which had operated through his firm on the long side of Louisville, and which about a week ago took its profits, was now showing signs of wanting to get back in its old position in Louisville.

BEARERS OF GOOD TIDINGS.

Says The Chicago Times-Herald:

"Chairman Wilkins of the Chicago Stock Exchange returned yesterday from New York. He says the Eastern brokerage houses certainly have the bull fever. They say money is plenty and cheap and that prices are in a fair way to advance. A number of the important houses which he visited all spoke in the same strain.

"Nearly every one who returns from New York now brings information of a much more cheerful sentiment there. The brokerage houses afford a good reflection of New York sentiment. Their business and that of the banks is more closely and more generally allied than in Chicago, and with the stock market and banking interests agreed that business is better no one will doubt the belief is based on substantial facts."

SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT.

Trade in all lines, as reported by correspondents of The Tradesman of Chattanooga, at Southern industrial centres, shows marked activity.

The situation in iron and steel is decidedly better, and some large sales are reported. At Chicago, Philadelphia, and other points foundry iron, bars, and structural material are in active demand. Southern iron is moving freely. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has secured a contract from a New York broker for 100,000 tons of pig iron for immediate delivery, and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company of Birmingham has booked several big orders from Europe during the week, among them being one for 8,000 tons at Liverpool and another for a like amount at Glasgow.

In Tennessee iron districts trade is improving. Citico furnace at Chattanooga sold 6,000 tons of pig iron to Cincinnati last week, and the Dayton Coal and Iron Company of Dayton reports an increased demand. This company has one furnace in blast and will start up its other furnace soon.

Business in lumber shows a corresponding improvement.

SECURITIES LISTED.

The following stocks and bonds were yesterday listed on the Stock Exchange:

Brooklyn Union Gas—$745,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, Nos. 10,601 to 11,100, inclusive, Nos. 12,837 to 13,081, inclusive, making total amount listed to date $13,081,000, Nos. 1 to 13,081, inclusive.

Northern Pacific Railway—$996,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M63,817 to M64,812, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, making total amount listed to date $74,812,500, Nos. M1 to M64,812, inclusive, for $1,000 each, Nos. D1 to D20,001, inclusive, for $500 each.

Savannah, Florida and Western Railway—$1,780,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, Nos. 223 to 2,002, inclusive.

Columbus Gas Company—$1,175,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. forty-year gold bonds of 1932, Nos. 1 to 1,175, inclusive, and $1,072,800 capital stock.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—$2,574,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1993, Nos. 5,001 to 7,574, inclusive, making total amount listed to date $7,574,000, Nos. 1 to 7,574, inclusive.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway—$2,863,000 first mortgage 3-4 per cent. gold bonds of 1928, included in Nos. 1 to 2,923; also to increase the amount on list to $2,923,000 upon receipt of an official notice of the issuance of additional bonds.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway—$22,433,000 3½ per cent. gold mortgage bonds of 1997, coupon and registered.

Bell Telephone Stock Reduced.

ALBANY, June 23.—The International Bell Telephone Company (Limited) of New York has certified to the Secretary of State of a reduction in its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $750,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	185
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	69
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div. 6%	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	44	46
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	151	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	105	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 1st	92	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	80
Union Ferry stock	64	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	74

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102¼	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	223	226
Grand Rapids Gas stock	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	254
Madison (Wis) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	71¾	72¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	114	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	107	108½
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas New York, ex div.	109½	111
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div.	118	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	71	72
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. ex div.	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	39	41
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	337
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	323	324
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	8
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152½	153½
Worthington Pump pf.	77	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	16½
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,025.35 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,829,612
Exports in same period	19,457,598
Net exports	$17,627,986
Net exports, 1896	21,209,869
Net exports, 1895	11,657,089
Net exports, 1894	55,220,838
Net exports, 1893	63,327,622

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On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Deadwood sold at 1.10, and 200 shares Standard Consolidated at 1.50. On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .44, 1,200 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 100 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 100 shares Deadwood Terra at 1.10, 200 shares Mexican at .27, 100 shares Mollie Gibson at .39, 100 shares Ophir at .70, 1,500 shares Pharmacist at .10, 200 shares Potosi at .40, 700 shares Plymouth at .18, and 200 shares Yellow Jacket at .30.

MINING EXCHANGE PRICES.

Transactions on the Mining Exchange were officially reported yesterday as follows:

Listed Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Sales.
Annetta	33	33¼		33¼	200
Columbian Gold	75	77	75	75	500
Japan	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½	500
Miami	23¼	24	23¼	23¾	6,500
Crip. C'k Con.	6	6	5½	5½	1,300
Isabella	29	29	28	28	700
Jack Pot	6	6	5½	5½	1,100
New Haven	2	2¼	2	2	4,500
Russel	46	47	46	46	5,500
W. M. & M. Co.	5	5	4½	4½	800
Total sales					21,600

Stock Exchange Open on July 3.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange decided last evening not to acquiesce in the proposition to close the Exchange July 3, which was unanimously voted by the members of the Exchange on Monday. The Stock Exchange will therefore be closed from Saturday afternoon until Tuesday morning, July 6. The Cotton Exchange will be closed July 3, 4, and 5. Members of the Produce and Coffee Exchanges are endeavoring to secure such a holiday.

Large Shipment of Gold Coin.

Gold coin to the amount of $1,150,000 will be exported to-day, $650,000 by Lazard Frères and $500,000 by Baring, Magoun & Co. for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. Of these shipments, $990,000 was taken yesterday from the Sub-Treasury, $540,000 for Lazard Frères, and $450,000 for Baring, Magoun & Co. The balance, $160,000, was made up from private deposits. The shipments to-day make a total of gold exports since April 26 last of $20,814,474.

Treasurer Morgan in Wall Street.

Daniel N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States, who July 1 will be succeeded by Ellis H. Roberts, President of the Franklin National Bank, called on several Wall Street friends yesterday. He did not confirm a report that on his retirement from the Treasury Department he will return to business as a banker.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Washington Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable July 1.

The Metropolitan Traction Company announces a dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable June 15. Transfer books close June 30 and reopen July 16.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., announces a dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable July 1. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

The Bank of America of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., free of tax, payable July 1. Transfer books will reopen July 6.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York announces a dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable July 1. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

The Central National Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., free of tax, payable July 2. Transfer books close June 23 and reopen July 2.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Aug. 2. Transfer books close June 30 and reopen July 15.

The Union Dime Savings Institution of New York announces that interest credited July 1, payable July 15 or after, will be at the rate of 4 per cent. from $5 to $1,000, and 3 per cent. on the excess up to $3,000.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company announces that coupons due July 1 of the first mortgage bonds of the company will be paid at maturity by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street. Coupons must have attached a statement showing the name and residence of the owner.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
128 and 130 Bowery.
126th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
NEW YORK, June 4, 1897.
A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of Five Dollars and upward and not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least Three Months, on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 19, 1897, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws.
Dividends not called for will be credited to each account and be entitled to future dividends the same as a deposit.
By order of the Trustees.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 23, 1897.
The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 2d day of August next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 15th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG.CO.
120 B'way, New York, N. Y., June 22, 1897.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held this

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 23, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	13	Adams Express	152	153	152	153	.....
14½	15	550	American Cotton Oil..	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
62	62⅝	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	63	63	63	63	.....
112	114	11	American Express.....	113	113	112	112	.....
11	11¼	130	American Spirits Mfg.	11	11⅜	11	11¼	.....
122⅜	122⅞	33,483	American Sugar Refs..	122⅞	123⅞	122½	122⅝	.....
105⅝	106⅜	483	Am. Sugar Refs. pf..	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	— ¼
75¼	75⅝	11,805	American Tobacco	74⅝	77	74	75⅝	.....
107	109	200	American Tobacco pf..	107	108⅜	107	107⅜	+1⅜
12¼	12¾	400	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
24⅛	24½	3,168	At., T. & S. F. pf....	24⅛	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	10½	300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	5,010	Bay State Gas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
24¼	24½	1,500	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	24⅜	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
108¼	109	421	Brooklyn Union Gas..	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	+ ⅛
60½	60⅝	982	Canada Southern	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ⅜
61⅝	62½	100	Canadian Pacific	51	51¼	50⅝	50¾	— ¼
98	100	30	Central Pacific	62	62	62	62	.....
18	18⅛	2,020	Chesapeake & Ohio....	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
83⅜	83¾	3,018	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	.....
91	91⅜	28,630	Chicago Gas	82⅝	83⅜	82½	83⅛	+ ⅛
8½		200	Chicago Great Western	89¾	91¼	89⅝	91¼	+ ⅛
80¼	80¼	30,426	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+1⅛
138⅝	139¼	510	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	79¾	80⅜	79⅜	80¼	.....
114¼	114⅝	7,395	Chicago & Northw....	139¼	139¼	139	139¼	+ ⅝
71½	71⅝	7,975	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	114⅝	114⅞	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
24	24¼	60	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	71⅝	71⅞	71¼	71⅜	+ ¼
18⅝	19	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	35¼	2,037	Consolidated Ice	19¼	19½	18½	18½	.....
83½	85	350	Consolidated Ice pf...	34⅜	35⅜	34⅜	35¼	—1⅛
104	105	2,065	Consolidated Gas Co.	84	84	84	84	+⅞
109¼	109½	3,177	Delaware & Hudson....	105	105	163½	164	—1⅛
158	159	1,125	Del., Lack. & Western.	107⅞	109¾	107⅞	109⅜	+1⅜
11¼	11½	15	Denver & R. G.	156½	158	156½	158	+2
19	20	100	Erie 2d pf	10½	11⅝	10½	11⅝	.....
33	33⅜	950	General Electric	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	.....
97¼	98	50	Illinois Central	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	.....
38½	38¾	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	98	98	98	98	— ¼
38	39	200	Iowa Central pf.....	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	.....
23¾	23¾	100	Laclede Gas	29	29	29	29	+1⅜
15¾	15⅝	600	Lake Erie & Western.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+1
69⅜	70	2,902	Lake Erie & West. pf.	14⅜	15⅝	14⅜	15	.....
174⅛	174⅜	144	Lake Shore	68¾	69⅞	68¼	69⅝	.....
50¾	50⅝	9,532	Louisville & Nashville.	174½	174¾	174½	174½	— ⅜
		1,350	Louis., N. A. & Chi...	50¼	51	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
87¼	88	4,112	Manhattan Con.....	87½	88⅜	87⅝	88	— ¼
110½	111	310	Metropolitan Traction.	104¾	106¼	104¾	106¼	+ ¼
100	100¼	479	Michigan Central	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
19¼	19⅝	110	Minn. & St. Louis....	100	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
50	51	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
50	54	200	Minnesota Iron	50¾	50¾	50½	50½	.....
12⅞	13⅛	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	50	50	50	50	.....
31⅝	32	2,256	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
19⅜	19⅝	4,040	Missouri Pacific	32⅛	32⅝	31⅞	32	.....
20	21	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	.....
29	29½	2,810	National Lead Co.....	20	20	20	20	.....
96	97¾	200	National Lead Co. pf..	20½	20½	20	20	+ ⅛
12½	13	6	National Linseed Oil..	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
5	5½	100	National Starch	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
55	60	50	National Starch 1st pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
83⅝	83⅞	4,990	New Jersey Central ...	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
102¼	102⅜	2,543	New York Central	81⅝	83⅞	81⅝	83⅜	+2
72½	73¼		N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	102¼	102½	102¼	102⅜	+2
		161	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	77⅜	72	71⅞	72	+ ⅛
134½	135	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	.....
34⅜	34⅝	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
121½	121¾	100	N. Y. Lack. & West....	34¾	34¾	34¼	34½	.....
98⅜	99	1,050	N. Y. Sus. & West....	121	121	121	121	.....
28¾	29	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	10	10	10	10	.....
29¾	30½	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	27	27	27	27	.....
14⅜	15	420	Northern Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	.....
42¼	42⅝	4,660	Northern Pacific pf...	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	.....
15½	15⅝	1,250	Or. Sh. L. wh. iss....	42¾	42¾	42¼	42½	.....
15⅝	15⅞	2,910	Ontario & Western....	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	.....
208¼	214½	500	Or. R. & Nav.	14¾	15⅜	14¾	15½	.....
54	55	240	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	20½	21¼	20½	21¼	.....
		100	Or. S. L. & U. N.....	54	54	54	54	.....
20⅞	30	6,249	Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
		6	Pennsylvania R.....	29¾	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	¾	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
166¾	168	431	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
22½	22⅝	13,140	Reading	106	167	166	167	+2
46⅞	47	6,981	Reading 1st pf.....	22	22⅝	21⅝	22½	+ ⅝
28⅞	28½	110	Reading 2d pf.....	40½	47½	46	46⅞	+ ⅛
117¾	118½	120	Rome, W. & Ogdens..	28½	28½	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
35	37	50	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
40½	41	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
12	12⅜	627	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	40	40	40	40	.....
47⅝	47⅞	700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅞	2,732	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	9	200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	17	17	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅞	7,741	St. Paul & Omaha.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	300	Southern Pacific	62¼	63	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	9½	820	Southern Railway....	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	21¼	4,160	Southern Railway pf..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
24½	24⅝	1,295	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	20¼	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	10⅝	620	Texas Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	920	Union Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	2¼	725	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
40	43	50	United States Express.	2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
7½	8	50	United States Leather.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
58½	58¾	610	U. S. Leather pf.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
6	8¾	310	Wabash	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	15½	1,235	Wabash pf.....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
83⅛	83¾	3,024	Western Union Tel....	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
¾	⅞	110	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	85	83¾	83	83¾	+ ⅛
		100	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Sales.....		272,762						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
200..... 68½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
6,000..... 80
At, T & S F gen 4s
28,000..... 84¼
2,000..... 84⅝
7,000..... 84⅞
10,000..... 84⅝
At, T & S F adjt 4s
20,000..... 50
1,500..... 50
1,000..... 50
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
7,000..... 74½
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000..... 79½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
2,000..... 112⅜
3,000..... 112½
3,000..... 112¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
30,000..... 88
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
1,000..... 10
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000..... 111⅝
4,000..... 112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
6,000..... 76¼
5,000..... 76½
53,000..... 76¼
10,000..... 76⅝
5,000..... 76⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000..... 111¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000..... 92
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
1,000..... 104
Chi G L & C Co 1st
4,000..... 104
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
45,000..... 104
10,000..... 42⅝
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
2,000..... 42½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
9,000..... 109¼
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
10,000..... 107¼
5,000..... 99
C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
7,000..... 95
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 61⅝
2,000..... 62
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
5,000..... 62½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
2,000..... 74
Commercial Cable 4s
7,000..... 118¾
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
8,000..... 106
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000..... 113
Edison Electric Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st
25,000..... 113⅛
Erie 1st con 7s
10,000..... 143
5,000c..... 143
Erie 2d mortgage
5,000..... 122
Erie 4s prior bonds
17,000..... 91⅝
Ga, Car & Nor 1st
1,000..... 83
Ind, Dec & Sp 1st, Trust Co certfs, ex bonds
1,000..... 35½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
20,000..... 81
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000..... 92⅝
Total sales..... 1,682,200

Int & Gt Nor 3d
500..... 41
5,000..... 41
2,000..... 42
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 74½
7,000..... 74⅝
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000..... 99
L S & M S 2d reg
165,000..... 121½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
13,000..... 118¼
2,000..... 118½
Lehigh Val Term 5s
5,000..... 109½
Louis & Nash, Pens & All 1st
1,000..... 95¼
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000..... 120½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000..... 105¼
Mil & St Paul, Wis & Min Div
5,000..... 115
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
3,000..... 102⅞
Mil & St P 8s 1st
25,000..... 106½
Mil & St Paul cons
10,000..... 139
17,000s20F..... 139
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000..... 83⅞
3,000..... 83⅞
10,000..... 83¾
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000..... 61⅜
5,000..... 61⅝
40,000..... 61½
21,000..... 61⅝
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
25,000..... 68⅜
7,000b3..... 68⅝
Nash, C & St L con
3,000..... 99½
N Y, L E & W 1st 4s
1,000..... 105
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000..... 109¼
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
5,000..... 104½
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000c..... 120¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
40,000..... 57⅜
5,000..... 57
2,000..... 57⅝
3,000..... 56⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
3,000..... 57⅜
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000..... 90¼
Ohio & Miss cons
7,000..... 88
Ohio & Miss con 5 F
14,000..... 105⅜
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
5,000..... 105½
Oregon R & N 4s
1,000..... 100¼
3,000..... 85
Oregon S L inc, when issued
11,000..... 44¾
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
11,000..... 111⅝
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
20,000..... 83
Pac of Mo 2d ext
5,000..... 83¼
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
2,000..... 102¾
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div
1,000..... 110¾
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Tr Co certfs
20,000..... 96
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000..... 70
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
1,000..... 104
Pitts & West 1st
1,000..... 72
Reading Co gen 4s
155,000..... 84
Rio Grande West 1st
10,000..... 76½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
500..... 71
St L & S F gen 5s
10,000s20F..... 65
St L S W 1st
5,000..... 88
St Paul, Min & Man, Dakota extension
5,000..... 121¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
17,000..... 50
2,000..... 50
20,000..... 59½
21,000..... 59½
5,000..... 59½
4,000..... 59⅝
2,000..... 59⅝
10,000..... 59⅝
6,000..... 59⅞
1,000..... 59⅞
7,000..... 60
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
10,000..... 56⅞
15,000..... 91¼
8,000..... 91¼
7,000..... 91⅜
10,000..... 91⅜
9,000..... 91⅞
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
7,000..... 92
So Pac of N M 1st
8,000..... 90
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000..... 106¼
11,000..... 92¼
1,000..... 92¼
30,000..... 92⅝
Standard R & T 6s
1,000..... 92½
Tex & N O cons 5s
11,000..... 67¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..... 96½
5,000..... 91
1,000..... 91¾
4,000..... 91⅞
6,000..... 91⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000..... 91¾
17,000..... 25¼
2,000b3..... 25
25,000..... 25¼
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000..... 105
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
4,000..... 76
Union Elev 1st 6s
5,000..... 75
Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 75
Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 93
Union Pac, Den & Gulf 1st
10,000..... 38¼
1,000..... 38¼
U S Leather Co 6s
19,000..... 38¼
U S Leather Co 6s
6,000..... 111¾
Utah & Nor 7s
37,000..... 111¾
Virginia Mid G M
3,000..... 118
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000..... 101
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
1,000..... 104½
Wabash deb, Series B
4,000..... 24
1,000..... 24¼
West Shore gtd 4s
6,000..... 109½
Western Gas Co 5s
2,000..... 96½
Wheel & L E 1st
5,000..... 90

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Manhattan	215
American Ex	106	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	200
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Mercantile	193
Central National	155	Merchants'	165
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	112
Chatham	230	Metropolis	240
Chemical	4000	National Union	400
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Commerce	204	Ninth National	250
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	100
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	180
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	175
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	255
Fourth National	170	Phenix	210
Gallatin National	310	Republic	165
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	150
German American	100	Second National	169
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	425
Hanover	325	State of New York	91
Hudson River	153	Tradesmen's	108
Imp. & Traders'	625	United States Nat.	97
Irving	135	Western National	175
Lincoln National	750		114

There was a sale of 5 shares of Commerce at 204.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$233,009,770
Gold reserve	143,539,104
Net silver	28,836,703
United States notes in the Treasury	32,271,390
Treasury notes of 1890	29,684,161
Total receipts this day	1,348,090
Total receipts this month	23,363,330
Total receipts this year	353,663,351
Total expenditures this day	1,226,000
Total expenditures this month	17,586,000
Total expenditures this year	360,459,141
Deposits in National banks	17,178,567
Receipts from internal revenue, $357,553; customs, $908,633; miscellaneous, $9,903.	

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	
4s, c., 1907	113	
4s, r., 1925	125	
4s, c., 1925	125½	
5s, r., 1904	114	
5s, c., 1904	114½	
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101⅜	..
Alb. & Sus	173	
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	
Am. Coal	110	
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20½	
Am. T. & C.	90	
Ann Arbor	9	
Ann Arbor pf.	27½	
At. & Pac.		
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2½	
Bell, S. & Ill. pf.	125	
Boston A. L. pf.	105	
Brunswick Co.	¼	
Buff., R. & P.		
Buff., R. & P. pf.		
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	
Capital Traction	53¾	
Chi. & Alton	150	
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	
Chi. & E. Ill.	37	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	
Chi. & N. W. pf.	160	
C., C. & St. L. pf.		
Clev., L. & W. pf.	62	
Cleve. & Pitts.	165	
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	
Col. Fuel & L. pf.		
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.	3¼	
Col., H. V. & T.	25⅛	
Com. Cable	169	
Consol. Coal	38	
D. & R. G. pf.	42	
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	64	
D., S. S. & A.	2⅞	
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	
E. E. I. of Brklyn.	107	
Erie	14½	
Erie 1st pf.	32½	
Erie Tel & Tel.	85	
Ev. & T. H.	18	
Flint & P. M.	7½	
Flint & P. M. pf.	20	
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	
J. B. & West.	35	
J. B. & W., Deb., A.	40	
J. B. & W., Deb., B.	40	
Harlem	312	
Homestake	35	
Ill. Cent. 1, 1, 1, 1	93	
Iowa Central	8¼	
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	
Joliet & Chicago	150	
Kan. & Mich.	3	
Keokuk & D. M.	2	
K. & D. M. pf.	6	
Laclede Gas pf.	79	
Long Island	41½	
Mah. Coal R.	125	
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	
Man. Beach	5	
Md. Coal pf.	40	
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	81	
Morris & Essex	164	
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	
New Cent. Coal	5½	
New England	7	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	
Norfolk Southern	60	
Nor. & West.	109¾	
North American	4⅜	
Nor. West. Tel.	110	
Ont. Mining	6¼	
Penn. Coal	325	
Peo. & Eastern	3	
P., C., C. & St. L.	11⅝	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44	
Pull. P. C.	167	
Quicksilver	1	
Quicksilver pf.	7	
Rio G. W. pf.	35	
St. L. & S. F.	5¼	
St. L. S. W.	3½	
St. L. & Duluth	21½	
St. P. & C. pf.	75	
St. P., M. & M.	118	
St. P. & O. pf.	142	
Sil. bull. certfs.	60¼	
Standard Gas	110	
Standard Gas pf.	117	
Standard R. & T.	5½	
T. C. & I.	61	
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	90	
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	
Union Ferry Co.	64	
U. S. Rubber	12¾	
U. S. Rubber pf.	60¼	
Wells-F. Express	105	
West. Union Beef.	7¼	
W. & L. E. pf.	3	

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Boston & Albany	212	
Boston & Lowell	200	
Boston & Maine	200	
Boston & Providence	*260	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103¼	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	106½	
Fitchburg pf.	94¾	
Old Colony	177½	
West End	83¼	
West End pf.	95	
Wisconsin Central	1½	

Railroad Companies.

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	
Allouez	1	
Arnold	¾	3½
Atlantic	22	
Boston & Cripple Creek	8	
Boston & Montana	133⅜	
Butte & Boston	22⅛	
Calumet & Hecla	400	
Centennial	7⅜	
Franklin	16½	
Gold Coin Mines	4⅝	
Kearsarge	19	
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	
Osceola	33⅜	
Pioneer, (gold)	4½	
Quincy	115	
Santa Ysabel	14½	
Tamarack	124	
Tamarack Junior	22½	
Tecumseh	2	
Wolverine	11	

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	231	231½
Dominion Coal	10¾	10
Dominion Coal pf.	84	85
Eastman Car Heater		25
Edison Electric Illuminating	146	
Lamson Cons. Store Service	17¼	
Mexican Telephone		..
New England Telephone	104½	.80
Philadelphia Company	181½	19
United States Oil	13⅜	14
Westinghouse Electric	21½	23
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining		
Old Dominion Copper Mining	19	19⅛
*Ex dividend.		

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	84½	84½	84½	84½
80,000	Tex. Ga. con. 5s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅛	87⅛
4,000	Int. & G. N. 3d	41½	42¼	41½	42¼
9,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	62	62	61½	62
5,000	Reading gen. 4s	84	84	84	84
5,000	Southern 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
3,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	38	38	38	38
$116,000					

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

5 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 152.

3 shares Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 201½.

3 shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 41.

16 shares American Bank Note Company, $50 each, $46 per share.

20 shares American District Telegraph Company, $100 each, 91.

10 shares American Telegraph and Cable Company, $100 each, 91.

6 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, $100 each, 157½.

11 shares Erie and Pittsburg Railroad (guaranteed 7 per cent. by Pennsylvania Railroad Company,) $50 each, 150.

26 shares Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, (guaranteed 10 per cent. by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, $50 each, 226.

13 shares Central Fireworks Company, preferred, $100 each, 40.

19 shares Central Fireworks Company, common, $100 each, $80 lot.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4,260.

27 shares Central Fireworks Company, preferred, $100 each, 40.

20 shares Central Fireworks Company, common, $100 each, 4.

25 shares Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore, Md., $100 each, 50⅝.

10 shares New York Biscuit Company, $100 each, 40¼.

$1,000 Whitebreast Fuel Company of Ottumwa, Iowa, 6 per cent. general mortgage sinking fund bond, due 1908, June, 1898, coupon on, 70.

$5,000 Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due April, 1898, April, 1894, coupons on, $500 each, 50.

$3,000 Consolidated Street Railway Company of Grand Rapids first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, February, 1897, coupons on, 68.

30 shares Consolidated Street Railway Company of Grand Rapids, preferred, and $75 do. scrip, $100 each, 40.

30 shares Consolidated Street Railway Company of Grand Rapids, $100 each, 10.

70 shares Rio Grande Western Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, 40¼.

3,000 shares Elmira Municipal Improvement Company, preferred, $100 each, 5.

50 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 227.

15 shares Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 70.

20 shares Eagle Fire Company, $40 each, 247½.

50 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, (guaranteed 5 per cent.,) $100 each, 120⅞.

10 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 230¼.

1,000 shares Horn Silver Mining Company, (hypothecated,) $1.70 per share.

25 shares German-American Bank, (hypothecated,) $75 each, 125.

2 shares Standard Oil Trust, $100 each, 326½.

20 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 135.

45 shares Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, $25 each, 65.

12 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 161½.

33 shares Mount Morris Bank, $100 each, 60.

$2,000 William Wetterer 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, due Sept. 1, 1900, interest March and September, 71.

100 shares American Bank Note Company, $46 per share.

10 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway, $100 each, 97.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

John W. McKecknie (incorporated) of New York City, to carry on the practice of architecture; capital, $1,000. Directors—Walter C. Harris, C. S. McKune, and John W. McKecknie of New York City.

Schubert Brothers' Company of Oneida, Madison County, to manufacture wagons, wagon gears, trimmings, and hardware; capital, $17,000. Directors—George Schubert, August Schubert, and Emma B. Christian of Oneida.

Union Harrow Company of New York City, to manufacture harrows and cultivators; capital, $110,000. Directors—Charles La Dow of Albany, John M. Gardner of New York City, and M. Sexton Northrup of Johnstown, N. Y.

The South New Berlin Water Company of South New Berlin, Chenango County; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—C. S. Gibson of Afton, Frank Van Vaukenburg, Otto Smeader, C. S. Hayward, S. B. Lewis, W. A. Beckley of South New Berlin, and E. W. Moxley of Jefferson.

The Hill Athletic Club of Brooklyn, for the promotion of athletic sports and physical culture, social intercourse, and the acquisition of a clubhouse and gymnasium. Directors—Charles Callahan, 737 Wythe Avenue; William G. Maurer, 504 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and Charles A. Barker, 24 Pine Street, New York City.

The Lucy Seven Association of the City of New York. Directors—Samuel Irwin, 108 Madison Street; Paul Cella, 1 Franklin Street; Michael O'Neil, 67 Oak Street; Joseph Mausante, 14 Baxter Street; Charles Cerra, 24 Baxter Street; Antonio Poggi, 5 Baxter Street; Charles Bortano, 162 Worth Street; Frank Gardella, 21 Mott Street; Antonio Gardella, 21 Mott Street, and Andrew J. Campbell, 25 Roosevelt Street.

The Lafayette Cycle Club of New York City, for mutual enjoyment in the pursuit of cycling as a pastime, to furnish suitable clubrooms, and to acquire real estate. Directors—John T. Haight, 223 East Thirteenth Street; Paul N. Yanser, 533 East Thirteenth Street, George Dries, 209 Lewis Street; John E. Donnelly,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Property Sold—Other Dealings—Good Bidding at Auction.

The four four-story brownstone-front dwellings 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, on a plot 66 by 100, have been sold for about $300,000. It is said that Martin & Brother are the buyers. The transaction may prove to be a trade involving the southern half of the Church of the Divine Paternity property, 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. Martin & Brother sold the corner plot, 50 by 100, to J. T. Tower of Poughkeepsie, for $410,000; on June 1, and it was reported at that time that negotiations for the remainder of the church site were pending.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for J. Bowie Dash, to E. B. Levy, about 175 lots on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Two Hundred and Forty-second, Two Hundred and Forty-fourth, and Cayuga Streets. These lots are opposite the parade ground at Van Cortlandt [illegible]

Heilner & [illegible] have purchased from Mrs. Mary Vig[illegible] four-story brick building, 15 East [illegible]nteenth Street, 25 by 73.8 and irregular. The property will be improved at once by the erection of an eight-story business building. This will be the third large structure built on this block during the year. Across the street, at Nos. 14 and 18, two similar buildings are nearing completion, the former erected by Deitsch Brothers and the latter by George W. Levy.

George J. Fox has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the old three-story brick buildings 551 and 553 Third Avenue, 50 by 100.

The same firm has sold to Morris J. Simon the three-story brick building, with store, 386 East Fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.

George B. Cuttle has sold for William P. H. Alexander to James Mullin, for $15,000, the four-story brick flat 223 Alexander Avenue, 26.8 by 75. The seller paid $12,450 for it in 1895.

The Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange has decided not to make a public any statement regarding what has recently been published in regard to the rumored dissolution of the Exchange and the sale of its Liberty Street property.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in partition, to John H. Harper, for $4,100, four lots in Wakefield, on Lafayette Street, north side, 500 feet east of White Plains Avenue, 100 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to D. S. Wiberley, for $5,400, the three-story brick dwelling, 237 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and lot 20x100, also, to Edward Jansen, for $27,300, the three-story brick dwelling, with four-story brick dwelling at rear 122 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100; also, to Edward Jansen, for $15,150, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear, 120 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92; also, to Edward Jansen, for $15,000, the four story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear, 131 West Nineteenth Street, 20.5 by 92; also, to Lucy A. Blair, for $6,150, the two-story frame dwelling, 407 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 16 by 50; also, to Timothy Donovan, for $4,100, the two-story brick dwelling, 318 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, J. D. Carroll, for $32,600, the two and three story brick stables, 213 to 217 East Twenty-fourth Street, 48.4 by 98.8.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, the 5-story and eight three-story tenements, 65 to 71 Mangin Street, 125 by 98.11 by 125 by 99.

The sale of the Casino property, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, was adjourned until July 14.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 100 New York Avenue, east side, 90.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.3 by 76, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,955.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feltner, referee, 1,019 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, runs west 56.10½ by 140.6 on a line at right angles to Greenwich Avenue by 50.6 parallel to Greenwich Avenue, by 106.7 at right angles to Greenwich Avenue, by 50.6 north along Sixth Avenue, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $123,001.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 544 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,769.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Surrogate's sale, Richard Darcy, administrator, northerly part of Lot 102 on map of village of Morrisania, Clinton Avenue, southeast side, 112 by 50, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 149 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 220 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,240.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John F. McIntyre, referee, 463 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 156.3 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,756.

By Charles T. Berrian, assignee's sale, George W. Stephens, assignee, 156 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 34.5 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, as widened, 35 by 103.6, two-story frame dwelling, 727 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, 50 by 108, two-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-first Street, southwest corner of West End Avenue, for four four-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 25 and 40 by 58; E. L. Schiller of 459 Boulevard, owner; Clarence F. True of 459 Boulevard, architect; cost, $40,000.

West End Avenue, west side, 50.2 feet south of Eighty-first Street, for three four-story and basement brick dwellings, 17 by 72; Metropolitan Improvement Company of 146 Broadway, owner; Clarence True, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 104 Washington Street, for a four-story brick stable, 23.4 by 88.6; estate of Jane E. Edgar, owner; W. Wheeler Smith of 7 Wall Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Rivington Street, southwest corner of Suffolk Street, for a six-story brick public school, 94.8 by 66; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $200,000.

Fourth Avenue, east side, 25.1 feet north of Ninth Street, for an eight-story brick store, with lofts, 25.1 by 161.3; John R. Todd of 210 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $145,000.

Poplar Street, north side, 275 feet west of Main Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Robert E. Walker, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of 2,808 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 198 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 48; Charles Pitchke of 949 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Charles C. Manning of 1,070 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Simpson Street, west side, 285 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for four two-story brick dwellings, 18.9 by 52; Charlotte McCormick of Tarrytown, N. Y., owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

Nelson Avenue, west side, 179.5 feet south side of Boscobel Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Andrew H. Green of 91 Park Avenue, owner; cost, $450.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 23.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 604.8 ft n of Fordham Road, 30x193.8—to old Croton Aqueduct, 30x100.5; Wm. W. Devoe and wife to the Mayor, &c..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 166th St, 100x100; John R. Vandervoort to Jane Fraser..... 16,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 20.4 s of 107th St, 30.11x100; also strip adjoining, 3x100; Henry J. Braker to Henry H. Wood..... 1

CONVENT AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x94.5; C. W. Hartridge, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company... 18,000

GRAND AV, w s, 406.7 n of Fordham Road, 30x100; John H. Eden and wife to The Mayor, &c., of the City of New York..... 1

JOHNSON AV, n corner of Samuel St, 66 x120; John Reisinger, Jr., and another to Harry Mintz..... 200

LOT 330, map of a portion of the Hunt estate; Jacob Kleth to Gregor Bertschy and wife..... 450

MAPES AV, s corner of Samuel St, 66x 100; Clara T. Seifert to Harry Mintz..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 300 ft n of 2d St, 25x 100, Olinville; William Doll and wife to George F. Smith..... 900

TINTON AV, e s, 150 ft s of Home St, 25x 135; Emily Momberger to James H. Hopper..... 2,500

TINTON AV, e s, 175 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; Francis D. Hoyt, referee, to Mary E. Jones..... 2,225

UNION AV, e s, 25 ft n of 155th St, 25x 92.6; Michael Meehan and wife to John Shea..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of Cedar St, 25x 126.7x25x126.5; Mary J. Clary to John Zehnter..... 5,800

UNION AV, e s, 100 ft s of 149th St, 13x152x85.2; Paul M. Merzog to Eugene H. Hammond and another..... 100

VYSE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; John M. Ruckert to Margaretha Fecher..... 1

UNION ST, s s, 100.3 ft e of Baker Av, 75x109.3, Westchester; Ida L. Jenkins and others to the American Radiator Co..... 1,600

2D AV, 2,421 s of 47 ft n of 124th St, 27x80.6; Adam Steiger to Joseph X. Simon and another..... 26,000

1ST PL, s s, Lots 632 and 635, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Catherine L. Ahrens..... 1,000

1ST ST, s s, Lots 634 to 636, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to Patrick H. Fern..... 1,500

10TH ST, n s, 22 ft e of Dry Dock St, 42x75; John E. Brodsky, referee, to W. L. Marshall..... 10,950

141ST ST, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 2x103.3; Thomas B. Robertson and wife to the Mutual Bank..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 20x103.3; Leo G. Dessar, referee, to Thomas B. Robertson..... 300

22D ST, 147 and 149 East, 50x98.9; John H. Rogan, referee, to Daniel Rosenbaum. 38,000

22D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x 98.9; Edward La Patterson, referee, to James F. Shanney and others..... 36,200

47TH ST, n s, 757 ft w of 5th Av, 21.8x 100.5; Alfred Wheeler to Anitha Rundle and others..... 1,000

53D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 75x 100; Lambert Suydam to William H. Hamilton..... ....

55TH ST, 213 n of 170 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, to E. H. Kosmak..... 400

55TH ST, 213 East; Emil H. Kosmak and wife to William Hoffmann..... 1

58TH ST, n s, 107 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; D. Le Roy Dresser and wife to Agnes L. Brand..... 1

68TH ST, 55, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Mary D. Thompson and another to John McDermott..... 29,000

72D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 102.2; Alfred B. Scott and wife to Samuel W. Bowne, one-half part..... 1

74TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Margaretha Fecher to John M. Ruckert..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Joseph Hamerschlag to Joseph Hamerschlag, jr..... ....

90TH ST, 119 and 121 West, 50x100.5; Thomas W. Ball and wife to Daniel Evarts..... ....

97TH ST, 100 West, and 754 Columbus Av; Charlotte F. Collender to James Butler..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John R. Vanderveort to David H. Van Buren..... 16,000

111TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 99.11; Assad G. Khouri and wife to R. W. Thomas..... 6,000

Recorded Leases.

BARNETT, Benjamin, to Celia Levy; 88 Christie St, 3 years..... $2,880

BENJAMIN, Fanny, and Isaac Joyce; 563 1st Av, store, &c., 2 years..... 570

BIANCO, Carmine, to Alessandro Lanzetta; 2,206 1st Av, n w corner of 113th St, 3 years..... 780

BOYD, Robert, to Annello Nienno; 2,033 to 2,057 1st Av, 5 years..... 2,400

DUFFY, Terence J., to William R. Gratz; 1,000 to 1,800 West 84th St, 10-12 years..... 1,000-1,800

GREGG, Robert G., to Simon Buttner; 482 3d Av, 4 years 10 months 18 days..... 1,800

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Joseph Davis & Co.; 32 Hester St, 1 year..... 720

HESSEN, John C., to Charles W. Ratz; 1,374 3d Av, store, &c, 5 years..... 1,464

KEMPNER, Maurice, to Frank Maccaroni; 422 to 426 West 37th St, 10-12 years.. 2,075

LIVINGSTON, Robert A., to Patrick Lubsky; Greenwich St, n w corner of Hubert St, store, &c., 3 years..... ....

SPIESS, J. Romer, to M. J. Harris; 418 3d Av, 5 years..... 720-900

Recorded Mortgages.

BEARD, Francis G. W., to Anastasia Cadedle; 2d mortgage, &c; n s of 323d St, 75 ft e of 9th Av; 3 years..... $4,000

BERWIN, Henry and Augusta, to Rose Berwin; Lot 300, Block M, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; 3 years..... 250

BOWNE, Samuel W. and Nettie, to Alys P. Scott; n s of 72d St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av; 1 year..... 8,750

BOWNE, Samuel W. and Nettie, to Alys P. Scott; n s of 72d St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av; 1 year..... 8,750

BYRNE, Thomas J., to Sarah E. Byrne; n s of 100th St, 143 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years..... 14,400

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Joseph Hamershlag; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 35,000

DECKER, Paul G., and others, trustees, &c., to Charles Trausseau; n s of 144th St, 240 ft e of Brook Av, ½ year..... 2,500

EMDEN, Edwin H. and wife, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 770 East 183d St, installments..... 2,000

EMDEN, Edward and wife, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; old, s s of Taylor St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, installments..... 2,000

GRADLE, Adolphine H., to Frederick H. Rider; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 8 years..... 8,000

GLADSTONE, Thekla, to Louise E. Bettmann; s s of 70th St, 316.10 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,300

HAMILTON, William H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 53d St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 16,500

HAMILTON, William H., to Lambert Suydam; s s of 53d St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... ....

HEATH, Mary M., and husband to August Belmont, as trustee of Elizabeth A. Morgan; w s of Lexington Av, 49.4 ft s of 54th St, 8 years..... 13,000

HOPPER, James, to Emily Momberger; e s of Tinton Av, 150 ft s of Home St, 1 year..... 1,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Joseph Cohen to George H. Baker; 3 gana 50½ Bowery, leasehold, installments..... 14,000

JONES, Mary E., and James to The Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Park Av, Lot 915 and 916, map of the village of Wakefield, installments..... 1,900

KARABACCK, August, and wife to Augusta Moritz; Lots 759 and 760, map of the property of Elizabeth R. R. Ihling, City Island, 3 years..... 2,000

KRAUSS, Louisa R., and husband to Leroy W. Fairchild; n e s corner of Mosholu Parkway and Decatur Av, 2 years..... 8,000

KUH, Alexander, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 129th St and 7th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

KUH, Alexander, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of 6th Av, 75.4 ft s of 50th St, 5 years..... 14,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Hoagland and wives to Johanna M. Miller; w s of Anthony Av, 243.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 4,000

MILLIKEN, Edward S., to Samuel Millikeu, Jr.; 127 to 131 2d St, 3 years..... 40,000

NAUHEIM, Carrie, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Lexington Av and 50th St, 5 years..... 17,000

NOONAN, George A., to Michael J. Gilhuly; w s of Anthony Av, 720.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 2 years..... 300

PETERS, John F., and Frederick Heins to Julia H. Havemeyer; s s of 83d St, 198 ft e of Avenue B, 8 years..... 1,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst; s e corner of Brown Place and 135th St, demand..... 3,000

REISS, Emilie, and husband to Sarah E. J. Squires; Lot 6, Block 2,513, map of the Annexed District, 3 years..... 150

ROSENBAUM, Daniel, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 22d St, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 25,000

ROSENFELD, Morris, and wife to Max Borck; 453 East 57th St, installments.. 600

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg and wives to Charles N. Gunn and others, trustees, &c., of; corner of 103d St and Boulevard, demand..... 27,000

SAUTER, George, and wife to Mary F. Hoe, executrix, &c., and another, executor, &c., of Alfred C. Hoe, deceased; s s of 157th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 4,500

SCHMITTBERGER, Sarah, to Archibald of 210 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $145,000.

Poplar Street, north side, 275 feet west of Main Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Robert E. Walker, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of 2,808 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 198 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 48; Charles Pitchke of 949 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Charles C. Manning of 1,070 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Simpson Street, west side, 285 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for four two-story brick dwellings, 18.9 by 52; Charlotte McCormick of Tarrytown, N. Y., owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

Nelson Avenue, west side, 179.5 feet south side of Boscobel Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Andrew H. Green of 91 Park Avenue, owner; cost, $450.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 23.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 604.8 ft n of Fordham Road, 30x193.8—to old Croton Aqueduct, 30x100.5; Wm. W. Devoe and wife to the Mayor, &c..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 166th St, 100x100; John R. Vandervoort to Jane Fraser..... 16,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 20.4 s of 107th St, 30.11x100; also strip adjoining, 3x100; Henry J. Braker to Henry H. Wood..... 1

CONVENT AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, 25x94.5; C. W. Hartridge, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company... 18,000

GRAND AV, w s, 406.7 n of Fordham Road, 30x100; John H. Eden and wife to The Mayor, &c., of the City of New York..... 1

JOHNSON AV, n corner of Samuel St, 66 x120; John Reisinger, Jr., and another to Harry Mintz..... 200

LOT 330, map of a portion of the Hunt estate; Jacob Kleth to Gregor Bertschy and wife..... 450

MAPES AV, s corner of Samuel St, 66x 100; Clara T. Seifert to Harry Mintz..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 300 ft n of 2d St, 25x 100, Olinville; William Doll and wife to George F. Smith..... 900

TINTON AV, e s, 150 ft s of Home St, 25x 135; Emily Momberger to James H. Hopper..... 2,500

TINTON AV, e s, 175 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; Francis D. Hoyt, referee, to Mary E. Jones..... 2,225

UNION AV, e s, 25 ft n of 155th St, 25x 92.6; Michael Meehan and wife to John Shea..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 100 ft n of Cedar St, 25x 126.7x25x126.5; Mary J. Clary to John Zehnter..... 5,800

UNION AV, e s, 100 ft s of 149th St, 13x152x85.2; Paul M. Merzog to Eugene H. Hammond and another..... 100

VYSE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; John M. Ruckert to Margaretha Fecher..... 1

UNION ST, s s, 100.3 ft e of Baker Av, 75x109.3, Westchester; Ida L. Jenkins and others to the American Radiator Co..... 1,600

2D AV, 2,421 s of 47 ft n of 124th St, 27x80.6; Adam Steiger to Joseph X. Simon and another..... 26,000

1ST PL, s s, Lots 632 and 635, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to Catherine L. Ahrens..... 1,000

1ST ST, s s, Lots 634 to 636, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to Patrick H. Fern..... 1,500

10TH ST, n s, 22 ft e of Dry Dock St, 42x75; John E. Brodsky, referee, to W. L. Marshall..... 10,950

141ST ST, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 2x103.3; Thomas B. Robertson and wife to the Mutual Bank..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 20x103.3; Leo G. Dessar, referee, to Thomas B. Robertson..... 300

22D ST, 147 and 149 East, 50x98.9; John H. Rogan, referee, to Daniel Rosenbaum. 38,000

22D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x 98.9; Edward La Patterson, referee, to James F. Shanney and others..... 36,200

47TH ST, n s, 757 ft w of 5th Av, 21.8x 100.5; Alfred Wheeler to Anitha Rundle and others..... 1,000

53D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 75x 100; Lambert Suydam to William H. Hamilton..... ....

55TH ST, 213 n of 170 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, to E. H. Kosmak..... 400

55TH ST, 213 East; Emil H. Kosmak and wife to William Hoffmann..... 1

58TH ST, n s, 107 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; D. Le Roy Dresser and wife to Agnes L. Brand..... 1

68TH ST, 55, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Mary D. Thompson and another to John McDermott..... 29,000

72D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 102.2; Alfred B. Scott and wife to Samuel W. Bowne, one-half part..... 1

74TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Margaretha Fecher to John M. Ruckert..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Joseph Hamerschlag to Joseph Hamerschlag, jr..... ....

90TH ST, 119 and 121 West, 50x100.5; Thomas W. Ball and wife to Daniel Evarts..... ....

97TH ST, 100 West, and 754 Columbus Av; Charlotte F. Collender to James Butler..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John R. Vanderveort to David H. Van Buren..... 16,000

111TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of 11th Av, 50x 99.11; Assad G. Khouri and wife to R. W. Thomas..... 6,000

Recorded Leases.

BARNETT, Benjamin, to Celia Levy; 88 Christie St, 3 years..... $2,880

BENJAMIN, Fanny, and Isaac Joyce; 563 1st Av, store, &c, 2 years..... 570

BIANCO, Carmine, to Alessandro Lanzetta; 2,206 1st Av, n w corner of 113th St, 3 years..... 780

BOYD, Robert, to Annello Nienno; 2,033 to 2,057 1st Av, 5 years..... 2,400

DUFFY, Terence J., to William R. Gratz; 1,000 to 1,800 West 84th St, 10-12 years.. 1,000-1,800

GREGG, Robert G., to Simon Buttner; 482 3d Av, 4 years 10 months 18 days..... 1,800

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Joseph Davis & Co.; 32 Hester St, 1 year..... 720

HESSEN, John C., to Charles W. Ratz; 1,374 3d Av, store, &c, 5 years..... 1,464

KEMPNER, Maurice, to Frank Maccaroni; 422 to 426 West 37th St, 10-12 years.. 2,075

LIVINGSTON, Robert A., to Patrick Lubsky; Greenwich St, n w corner of Hubert St, store, &c., 3 years..... ....

SPIESS, J. Romer, to M. J. Harris; 418 3d Av, 5 years..... 720-900

Recorded Mortgages.

BEARD, Francis G. W., to Anastasia Cadedle; 2d mortgage, &c; n s of 323d St, 75 ft e of 9th Av; 3 years..... $4,000

BERWIN, Henry and Augusta, to Rose Berwin; Lot 300, Block M, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; 3 years..... 250

BOWNE, Samuel W. and Nettie, to Alys P. Scott; n s of 72d St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av; 1 year..... 8,750

BOWNE, Samuel W. and Nettie, to Alys P. Scott; n s of 72d St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av; 1 year..... 8,750

BYRNE, Thomas J., to Sarah E. Byrne; n s of 100th St, 143 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years..... 14,400

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Joseph Hamershlag; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 35,000

DECKER, Paul G., and others, trustees, &c., to Charles Trausseau; n s of 144th St, 240 ft e of Brook Av, ½ year..... 2,500

EMDEN, Edwin H. and wife, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 770 East 183d St, installments..... 2,000

EMDEN, Edward and wife, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; old, s s of Taylor St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, installments..... 2,000

GRADLE, Adolphine H., to Frederick H. Rider; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 8 years..... 8,000

GLADSTONE, Thekla, to Louise E. Bettmann; s s of 70th St, 316.10 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,300

HAMILTON, William H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 53d St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 16,500

HAMILTON, William H., to Lambert Suydam; s s of 53d St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... ....

HEATH, Mary M., and husband to August Belmont, as trustee of Elizabeth A. Morgan; w s of Lexington Av, 49.4 ft s of 54th St, 8 years..... 13,000

HOPPER, James, to Emily Momberger; e s of Tinton Av, 150 ft s of Home St, 1 year..... 1,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Joseph Cohen to George H. Baker; 3 gana 50½ Bowery, leasehold, installments..... 14,000

JONES, Mary E., and James to The Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Park Av, Lot 915 and 916, map of the village of Wakefield, installments..... 1,900

KARABACCK, August, and wife to Augusta Moritz; Lots 759 and 760, map of the property of Elizabeth R. R. Ihling, City Island, 3 years..... 2,000

KRAUSS, Louisa R., and husband to Leroy W. Fairchild; n e s corner of Mosholu Parkway and Decatur Av, 2 years..... 8,000

KUH, Alexander, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 129th St and 7th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

KUH, Alexander, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of 6th Av, 75.4 ft s of 50th St, 5 years..... 14,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Hoagland and wives to Johanna M. Miller; w s of Anthony Av, 243.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 4,000

MILLIKEN, Edward S., to Samuel Milliken, Jr.; 127 to 131 2d St, 3 years..... 40,000

NAUHEIM, Carrie, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Lexington Av and 50th St, 5 years..... 17,000

NOONAN, George A., to Michael J. Gilhuly; w s of Anthony Av, 720.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 2 years..... 300

PETERS, John F., and Frederick Heins to Julia H. Havemeyer; s s of 83d St, 198 ft e of Avenue B, 8 years..... 1,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst; s e corner of Brown Place and 135th St, demand..... 3,000

REISS, Emilie, and husband to Sarah E. J. Squires; Lot 6, Block 2,513, map of the Annexed District, 3 years..... 150

ROSENBAUM, Daniel, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 22d St, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 25,000

ROSENFELD, Morris, and wife to Max Borck; 453 East 57th St, installments.. 600

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg and wives to Charles N. Gunn and others, trustees, &c., of; corner of 103d St and Boulevard, demand..... 27,000

SAUTER, George, and wife to Mary F. Hoe, executrix, &c., and another, executor, &c., of Alfred C. Hoe, deceased; s s of 157th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 4,500

SCHMITTBERGER, Sarah, to Archibald Gracie, as trustee, &c.; n s of 61st St, 252 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years.. 10,000

SCHOONMAKER, Mary, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 130th St, 183.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 7,500

SCHWEITZER, Sarah, and husband, to John Stember; n s of 46th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 1,000

SIMON, Joseph N., and Celestine, to Adam Steiger; 2,421 2d Av, 2½ years..... 20,000

SMITH, George F., and Margaret J., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; old, s s of Taylor St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, installments..... ....

STEMMLER, Joseph, to Emily Momberger; e s of Tinton Av, 150 ft s of Home St, 1 year..... ....

STEIN, Fanny, and Isaac Joyce; 563 1st Av, store, &c, 2 years..... 570

STEIN, Herman, to Alessandro Lanzetta; 2,206 1st Av, n w corner of 113th St, 3 years..... 780

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WOLFMAN, Aaron, to Joseph Davis & Co.; 32 Hester St, 1 year..... 720

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SMITH, George F., and Margaret J., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan

Assignments of Mortgages.

BREWSTER, Gertrude A., to Harriet H. Harper..... $1

BROW

ENDICOTT DIVORCE SUIT

The Trial of a Case in Which Plainfield Society Is Interested Begun in Newark.

THE WIFE THE FIRST WITNESS

Dr. George W. Endicott, the Leading Physician of Plainfield, Accused of Being Too Much Interested in One of His Patients.

NEWARK, June 23.—There was a fashionable gathering to-day in the Chancery Court, this city, of witnesses and spectators in the case of Mrs. Lillian Endicott of Plainfield, who seeks legal separation from her husband, Dr. George W. Endicott, the leading physician of Plainfield.

Mrs. Charles Wadsworth, a social leader of Plainfield, is named in the case as one of the corespondents. The doctor and his wife were both present.

Mrs. Endicott was sworn, and said she is thirty-eight years of age. She was married to Dr. Endicott on Nov. 10, 1879. At that time the doctor was building for himself a practice in Plainfield. They began housekeeping in that city immediately after their marriage. Six or seven years later her husband began to treat Mrs. Charles Wadsworth. The calls were at first, Mrs. Endicott said, in a professional way. They continued, she said, long after the apparent need for them ceased. She became the favorite patient of the doctor.

Mrs. Endicott said that her husband told her that one day when he called on Mrs. Wadsworth he found her in tears. He said Mrs. Wadsworth had told him she did not live happily with her husband. After that, according to the witness, the doctor's visits to Mrs. Wadsworth became more and more frequent and prolonged. This became so apparent that a neighbor complained because doctor's carriage stood so long before the Wadsworth house. Mrs. Wadsworth also gave presents to the husband of the witness. Mr. McCarter, her counsel, produced a novel, Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," and handed it to the witness. It was one of the presents she said. It contained marked passages. Mr. McCarter directed his client to read some of them. She began, "Since happiness is irrevocably denied me—"

Mr. Marsh, counsel for Dr. Endicott, was on his feet in a moment, demanding that this be stricken out, unless it was shown that the passages had been marked by Mrs. Wadsworth. Mrs. Endicott said that Mrs. Wadsworth had denied giving the doctor the book, and the doctor has said he burned the one Mrs. Wadsworth gave him. The Vice Chancellor held the gift must be proved. He said he would not allow the reading of the passages, but would read them himself and judge accordingly.

Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" was another gift of Mrs. Wadsworth to the doctor that the witness remembered. She asked her husband to allow her to read it. Her husband refused, and said it was not worth reading. "Since then," she added, "I have read it, and know why he did not want me to read it."

On Aug. 17, 1897, Mr. Wadsworth at midnight called the doctor on the telephone. He said Mrs. Wadsworth had taken a dose of laudanum. At that time Dr. Endicott was suffering from insomnia, and had to take a sleeping powder nightly. Mrs. Endicott asked Mr. Wadsworth to obtain another doctor, but her husband on hearing this countermanded the order and went himself. He told her, the witness swore, that if another doctor was called a scandal might result.

After that midnight call the doctor promised to have nothing more to do with Mrs. Wadsworth, and apparently kept his promise through 1894, 1895, 1896, and a part of 1891. Mrs. Endicott said those were the happiest years of her wedded life. In 1891 her husband's affection for her began to wane. Between 1891 and 1895 there were many scenes between husband and wife. Some of them were caused by the actions of the doctor toward some of their servants and some by his conduct with a Miss Woodhouse, a trained nurse. Then Mrs. Endicott named a Miss Wells.

She said she left her husband's home in January, 1896. She went away for her health, and intended to return, but while she was away her husband came to her and told her not to return. He had a practice worth $12,000 or $15,000 a year when she left him.

On cross-examination Mrs. Endicott denied she was insanely jealous of her husband and wrongly accused him. Mr. Marsh tried to make the witness admit that early in her married life she had accused her husband of intimacy with leading women of Plainfield. This she denied. She admitted Mrs. Wadsworth had enabled her husband and herself to obtain an entrance into society. She said she had not taken action before because she was afraid of her husband and dreaded the publicity.

EDUCATIONAL.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in the College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in New York, at the Y. M. C. A. Building, 23d St., corner 4th Av., fourth floor, beginning on Thursday, July 1st, at 9 A. M.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MARY B. WHITON, A. B., AND LOIS A. BANGS, ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
English and Classical School. Certificates accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Primary department. Resident pupils will receive limited number. 43 West 47th St.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

FRENCH $5 per Term
Special Summer Class at above rates.
Teachers also sent to Summer resorts.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, New York.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. QUACKENBOS, Registrar.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 37th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; laundress; private family; best city reference; country preferred. Please call at 502 West 50th St., McGovern's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do upstairs work; willing to go to the country for Summer. Mrs. Erbs, 431 East 70th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; in small private family; excellent bread and biscuits; cake meats, soups, and desserts; plain washing if desired; good reference. Present employer's, 37 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; makes all kinds of desserts, pastry; good baker; makes butter; country in Summer; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. B. L., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city references. 252 East 52d St., Carson's bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; references. Call Thursday and Friday, 75 West 44th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid; hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; willing and obliging; high references. P. W., 101 East 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; in private family; no objection to country. 413 West 28th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class North German, from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children from three years up; teaches German; best references. L. P., Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to small children and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; two years' best personal reference. 873 8th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; would take care of infant; best of references; five years in last place; would go to country. 80 East 107th St.; ring Phillips's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant English woman as infant's nurse; bring up on bottle; or young children; city reference. Appel, 136 West 28th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Hetherington.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a refined Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent and reliable; good references. R. M., 351 Columbus Av.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as nurse and seamstress; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

NURSE.—By young colored girl as nurse; city reference. A. Boyer, 125 East 97th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; can take butler's place; best city references. R. S., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman; wishes family washing at her home; is first-class laundress, or would go out by the day. Mrs. Ferrell, 331 West 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—As attendant to an elderly lady, private secretary, or nursery governess; best of references. Miss Ida R. Bowen, Lewisburg, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended, strictly sober, reliable, neat, intelligent man; thoroughly familiar with first-class butler's duties, which references will verify; lived four years with one employer. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; first-class man in both capacities; first-class references. B., 7 West 31st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; highest reference, or employers can be seen in city; country preferred. H., 41 West 20th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Young; single; careful driver; good references; city or country; strictly sober; not afraid of work. Smyth, 403 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, competent man; just disengaged, nine years' reference from last employer, Henry, care Downs, Duncan & White, 487 and 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; five years' reference from last places. D. J., 669 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—As second man or single-handed; first-class city references; willing to go to Europe. M., Box 280, 990 6th Av.

SECOND MAN.—A lady desires to obtain a situation for a reliable second man; can be seen any day before 12 o'clock at 43 West 53d St.

Useful Men.

USEFULMAN.—Houseworker, pantry, &c.; willing to learn work outside, in and around gentleman's place; can drive; private references. A. B., 569 11th Av.

Miscellaneous.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—By young single man; thoroughly understands care lawn and flowers; willing to make himself generally useful; reference. B., Box 172 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known New York publication. Address C. B. D., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., daily, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 9:40 P. M.; additional train race days, C. I., 10:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Leave WHITEHALL ST., hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I., 10:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
LEAVE E. 34TH ST., N. Y., DAILY, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50, A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
BROOKLYN BRIDGE ROUTE.
Trains direct from BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via Brooklyn Elevated R. R. and P. P. and C. I. R. R. Daily, 7:13, 8:13, 8:53, 9:43, and half hourly from 10:23 A. M. to 12:53 P. M., and every 20 minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 20 CENTS.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS,"
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent floral areas; palms, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMER 3 LEAVE
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M., 1.50, 2.30, 3.50, 5.15 P. M. Foot 6th St., Brooklyn, 9.10, 10.20, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d st. and Cortlandt st.; 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30 P. M., for Cortlandt st. only; 3, 6, 8, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea level.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00, Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

Gaze's Tours,
AROUND the WORLD
Party. New Programmes Free.
EUROPE.
THREE MIDSUMMER PARTIES.
48 DAYS $275 up ALL INCLUDED.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

Eight-Oared Intercollegiate Boat Race
Between
CORNELL--HARVARD--YALE
ON THE FAMOUS
HIGHLAND-POUGHKEEPSIE HUDSON RIVER COURSE,
UNIVERSITY RACE,
FRIDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1897.
The only direct way to reach the course and OBSERVATION TRAIN is via the
West Shore Railroad.
Excursion tickets.....$1.50.
Trains leave New York as follows: Foot of Franklin St., N. R., 11:20 A. M.; foot of West 42d St., 11:35 A. M.; arriving at Highland in ample time to witness the start of the race.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK," and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P. M., returning by any New York Central Train up to midnight of day of issue.

BOARDERS' WANTED.

38D ST., 24 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; large and small; private bath. Mrs. Dale.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; references.

34, 36, 38 WEST 32D ST.—Rooms for gentlemen or families, with or without board; transient; special rates for buyers out of town.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33D ST., 24 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private bath. Mrs. Dale.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at office below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,328 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. Brooklyn: 349 Court St. 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing halftone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
INGLEHART & WYLIE,
St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.
For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks & Sherrill, 132 Nassau St., New York.
Catskill Mountains, N Y, Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L I, n r Southampton, Meoxx Inn.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL.
Established 1804. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery, boating, and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CARTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE.
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Quiet, healthful Summer resort; bass fishing, boating; no amusements; dry mountain air; moderate altitude; resident physician; terms: $8 to $12.
E. BIRDSALL, Mgr., GLEN LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL WOODFIN, LAKE GEORGE.—New hotel; all modern improvements; telegraph and telephone; 3 malls daily; $1 a day; circulars. S. H. SMITH, Mgr.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, or 1,013 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Jamaica; Summer Burean, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R. Brooklyn, or send 5 cents in stamps for "Long Island," or 2 cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages. Open June 26.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.
SEASON 1897 will open June 26, under management of F. THEO. WALTON.
Everything first class at reasonable rates. THOROUGHLY RENOVATED. NEW SERVICE, AND MODERN PLUMBING, UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, N. Y. office, (Room 631,) Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Av.; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; now open; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

"THE MASSAPEQUA."
Massapequa, L. I., on Great South Bay, 40 minutes via L. I. R. R. Express trains. All modern improvements; first-class accommodations for 250 guests. Best bathing beach on the south side. Table a feature. Terms reasonable. N. Y. office, Barrett House, 1 to 4.
Opens June 26. E. H. ROGERS.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carriage in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 10 TO OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.
In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.
HOTEL EARLINGTON.
Elegant and thoroughly modern.
LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., address
E. M. EARLE & SON.
JAS. R. SANGSTER, (Late of Spring House,)
M. F. MEEHAN, (Late of Garden City Hotel.)

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Now Open.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
WM. G. BOGGS.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
SOUTH BROADWAY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Send for book and terms. W. B. HUESTIS, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

HEALEY COTTAGE,
20 Woodlawn Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located near U. S. Hotel. J. J. HEALEY.

Adirondacks.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

WAYSIDE INN
AND COTTAGES.
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN,
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
OPEN JUNE 15.
For illustrated folder, &c., address
ROCKY POINT INN CO.,
OLD FORGE, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.
Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

Staten Island.

PAVILION HOTEL, New Brighton, S. I. now open. LYMAN RHODES.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
Sea Bright, N. J., now open. New addition; rooms with private baths; newly furnished, renovated; sanitary plumbing; cuisine unexcelled. O. POTTER & JAS. T. McGOVERN, Props., late of Normandie, N.Y., & Normandie-by-the-Sea.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

THE ATLANTIC,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; concerts; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address T. KECK.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.
HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
A number of bathroom suites have been added to the cottages, and many marked improvements to the hotel. New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, PROPRIETOR.

LONG BRANCH,
UNITED STATES HOTEL
Opens June 26. Select family and transient hotel. Illustrated Booklet, Diagrams, rates, &c. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stillwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

THE LAFAYETTE,
High grade in every respect. Capacity 300. Orchestra daily. Send for illustrated booklet with diagrams, terms and full information.
WRIGHT & FROST.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
LAKE AVENUE HOTEL,
Coolest and finest hotel in the Park. Now open. New management. Send for circular.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Second Avenue. Block from Ocean. Remodeled. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ALBEMARLE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Delightful location, one block from beach. Full ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. L. HARNETT.

THE MADISON,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautifully situated on Sunset Av.; unobstructed ocean view; electricity, baths, modern improvements; special rates for June. J. K. DODMAN.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager. Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 3 Park Pl; from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

THE MONTVERT,
Middletown Springs, Vermont.
The Carlsbad of America.
Scientific German Water Cure.
Magnificent Hotel, high elevation, bracing air, excellent cooks, superior service. Address, for illustrated booklet, E. W. EAGER, Mgr., The Hanover, 2 East 15th St., city.

TURK'S HEAD INN
CAPE ANN
Rockport, Mass.
OPENS JUNE 29. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor, The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

HOTEL OGUNQUIT
OGUNQUIT ME. Close by the salt water, fine sea breezes, bathing, boating, and fishing; excellent beach, fine drives; good board, and terms moderate. For further particulars write to C. H. LITTLEFIELD, Prop., Ogunquit, Maine.

THE ALGONQUIN
NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE.
HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now Open.
ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. BALL, Prop.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts; also Connecting and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 7:45 A. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, June 26, noon Furnessia, July 17, noon
Anchoria, July 10, noon Circassia, July 24, noon
City of Rome, Saturday, July 3, noon
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage.
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., June 26, 10 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 3, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Jun 26, 7 PM Gampania, Jy 17, 8 AM
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM Aurania, July 24, noon
Etruria, July 10, 1 PM Umbria, July 31, 3 PM
EXTRA SAILING.
Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, June 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, July 3, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, June 30, Noon Britannic, July 28, Noon
Germanic, July 7, Noon Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon
Teutonic, July 14, Noon Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon
Adriatic, July 21, Noon Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco, for Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.

MR. LEXOW ON THE STAND

He Is Examined as to the Testimony of Officers of the Tobacco Company.

TELLS WHAT MR. DUKE SAID

District Attorney Olcott Announces the Case for Prosecution Has Practically Been Made, and There Will Be Only a Few More Witnesses.

At the close of proceedings in the trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company yesterday afternoon, District Attorney Olcott announced that the case for the prosecution had practically been made and that only a short time this morning would be consumed in examining one or two witnesses.

Mr. Choate, after consultation with his colleagues, asked the Court to decide upon an adjournment to Friday morning after those witnesses shall have been heard today. Mr. Fuller, he said, would open for the defense, and there is an immense amount of testimony to be gone over, and such an adjournment as he proposed would really facilitate matters. Mr. Olcott, while not actually opposing Mr. Choate's request, showed a strong desire to hasten this dragging case along. After further remarks by counsel, the Court denied the request for adjournment, and Mr. Fuller will open for the defense this morning.

The counsel for the defendants have not decided how many or what witnesses to call; in fact, it is hinted at as a possibility that they may not call any witness. In any event, they will have no formidable array and do not now expect to consume much time in presenting testimony.

When Judge Fitzgerald adjourned the case Tuesday afterboon two questions were left undecided. One was whether Senator Clarence Lexow should be permitted to give to the jury the testimony of James B. Duke and Josiah Browne before the Legislative Joint Investigating Committee on Trusts in February last. And the other was as to striking out a portion or all of the testimony of Edwin B. Hirsch.

The Court yesterday morning ordered stricken out a statement by Hirsch that his mother, Lottie Hirsch, could not carry on with profit a business in selling paper cigarettes without the consigned goods were those of the American Tobacco Company. The motion made by Mr. Choate to strike out all of Hirsch's testimony on the ground that it proved no overt acts on the part of the defendants was denied and an exception noted.

Arguing over Mr. Lexow.

Then followed argument on the admissibility of Senator Lexow's testimony, which had been challenged on the strength of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Jacob Sharp. The District Attorney pointed out that the decision in the Sharp case was based on Section 79 of the Penal Code, which says: "A person offending against any provision of any foregoing sections of this code relating to bribery is a competent witness against another person so offending, and may be compelled to attend and testify upon any trial, hearing, proceeding, or investigation in the same manner as any other person. But the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying."

This case, he contended, is governed by Section 395 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: "A confession of a defendant, whether in the course of a judicial proceeding or to a private person, can be given in evidence against him, unless made under the influence of fear produced by threats or unless made by a stipulation of the District Attorney that he shall not be prosecuted therefor."

There is no evidence anywhere, Mr. Olcott maintained, that Messrs. Duke and Browne were not voluntary witnesses, that there was any compulsion by the Lexow committee. The law supposes that every man knows the law. In any case, therefore, where a man may claim protection and exemption and does not make the claim, his evidence may be used against him in a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Rollins replied briefly, saying he would not make an argument, but that the defense does not recede from its position that testimony taken in such a way is inadmissible. The court permitted Senator Lexow to testify and noted the defendant's exception.

Mr. Rollins obtained permission to ask the Senator a few questions first, and got from him a history of the appointment and composition of the legislative committee. The Senator said he had caused Messrs. Duke and Browne to be subpoenaed before the committee; they had counsel present, but their counsel were not allowed to participate in the proceedings.

Asked About Duke's Testimony.

The prosecution then asked Senator Lexow this question: "Do you recall any testimony Mr. Duke gave relative to the combination of companies which resulted in the formation of the American Tobacco Company?" The witness declined to reply unless directed by the court to do so. The court did so direct, and Senator Lexow gave from memory a synopsis of Mr. Duke's testimony.

Mr. Duke said the American Tobacco Company was formed as the result of the combination of five houses or corporation engaged in manufacturing paper cigarettes; he gave the names and capitalization of these five concerns; he said that they had combined their business on the consignment plan; that all their sales of cigarettes were made under that plan; that no business was done directly with retailers; that the company reserved the right to discriminate as to consignees; that the company reserved the right to and did discharge consignees; that the five concerns originally forming the American Tobacco Company controlled between 80 and 90 per cent. of the paper cigarette business of the country; that the American Tobacco Company controlled bemonopoly, as others had a right to do as they had done; that the company's business was done on brand or brands.

A great deal was said about throwing of labor out of employment by the closing of factories. Mr. Duke said he thought the business had increased so greatly that he believed more laborers were employed by the American Tobacco Company than had been employed by the five concerns that were merged in it.

Josiah Browne, the Senator testified, identified certain schedules showing what consignees had been cut off by the company, and the reasons for such action. These schedules were printed as part of the proceedings of the Attorney General of New Jersey against the American Tobacco Company, and came into Senator Lexow's hands, he said, from the office of Einstein & Townsend. The witness showed them to Mr. Browne, and he identified them. Mr. Olcott offered these schedules in evidence, and the defense made him read the long list aloud.

Formation of the Trust.

To Mr. Fuller, Senator Lexow said Mr. Duke testified that the American Tobacco Company purchased the five concerns forming it, their factories, stocks, brands, good will—everything except their accounts. The company did not close any factory it owned. When it bought out such of the other concerns, with leased buildings, these buildings were closed and the work transferred to the company's own factories. Many of the persons employed in the works that were closed were employed in the company's factories.

Mr. Duke furnished figures to show that the number of persons employed by the five original members of the company and of the others that were bought by it was 6,956, while in February, 1897, the American Tobacco Company employed 9,194 persons. Mr. Duke also said that the company had received applications and demands from jobbers that the company fix the price of cigarettes—wholesale grocers, in particular, he said, wanted the consignment agreement plan.

In reply to questions of Mr. Fuller, Senator Lexow repeated a good deal more of the testimony of Mr. Duke, which was printed at the time it was given, in February. When he had concluded his testimony, Mr. Olcott offered in evidence the answer of the defendants in the New Jersey suit against the American Tobacco Company. Objected to and objection sustained for the present, the ruling not being final.

Joseph Raffelowitz, who was formerly a jobber, told of his troubles with the American Tobacco Company. He was made what he called a sub-jobber—that is, he was forced to buy of jobbers—and, not liking that, he went out of business. Before going out of business, however, he made various ineffectual efforts to get matters straightened out with the company. He told of his efforts to see Mr. Duke, and showed more animus than any other witness has exhibited. His peculiarities of manner and speech made his testimony enjoyable to many.

The case will go on this morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER FOR INJURIES FROM DEFECTIVE MACHINERY.—The Appellate Division has granted a new trial to Josephine Fitzhenry, fourteen years old, whose complaint was dismissed in her suit against Oliver Lawson for injuries sustained by having her hand caught in a mangle operated in his business. After having been engaged for some time at braiding, the defendant's foreman said to Josephine, "Do you want to make some money?" She replied, "Why, certainly." The foreman said: "Go right over to Annie," a young woman who worked at the mangle, distant about twenty feet. Plaintiff was told by Annie to take the work which she was putting into the mangle out as it came through. Upon the second day she was working at the machine, the rollers had become heated, and Annie was putting wet cloths through the machine to cool them. Josephine was standing at the back of the machine, and Lawson, seeing her there, said: "You go around and help; don't be standing there." She went and helped put the cloths through the mangle, while Lawson stood there. She remained there about half an hour. After the rollers had become cooled, she put one or two vests through the machine, and then went around and took them out of the other side. While she alternated between the two sides, Annie went away. The blanket which covered one of the rollers had been out of order for two or three days, being torn, and Lawson had been notified, and promised to have it repaired. On the third day, while Josephine was at the mangle, Annie left for some purpose, and Josephine commenced to feed the machine and to take out the work. While so doing her hand was caught by the torn part of the blanket, drawn into the machine, and crushed. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gives the opinion, says no evidence was adduced that to a child of fourteen years the dangers of operating this machine were apparent. Besides, it was not the ordinary danger of operating the machine, but its want of repair, that caused the accident. As to the point made that the failure to give instruction to plaintiff, if any were needed, was the negligence of a fellow-servant, it was not the ordinary danger of running the machine which caused the accident, and therefore the question of instruction had nothing to do with it. It would seem, therefore, the Court holds, that there were questions which should have been submitted to the jury.

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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AS TO CLAIM OF COUNTIES.—In a proceeding by the Board of Supervisors of Cayuga County before the State Board of Claims, under an act passed in 1885, an award made in favor of the county has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which holds that the Legislature has power to authorize a county to present a claim for audit and allowance to the State Board of Claims for expenses incurred by it in the trial and execution of convicts for crimes committed during their imprisonment in a State prison within the county. Such an act of the Legislature is held not to be in contravention of Section 19, Article III., of the Constitution, forbidding the audit and allowance of private claims against the State, such a claim not being a "private" claim within the purview of the Constitution. The provisions of Section 14 of Article VII. of the Constitution, prohibiting the allowance of any claims, either by the Legislature or any other body which, as between citizens, would be barred by the lapse of time, the Court holds apply only to cases where a tribunal has been constituted by the Legislature to hear and determine the claim. The limitation only commences to run from the time when such a tribunal has been provided by the State. The word "corporation" used in Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution is held to refer to private and business corporations and does not include governmental agencies such as counties and towns.

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THE TRANSFER TAX ACT.—Philip Embury, a citizen of and a resident of New Jersey, who died at West Orange, in that State, a few months after the amendment of 1887 to the Transfer Tax act took effect, was at the time of his death owner of certain stocks in New York banks, and had moneys on deposit in a bank and trust company here. The testator's executors drew out these moneys and took them to New Jersey. The Appellate Division has reversed the action of the Surrogate of New York County in denying an application to dismiss proceedings to appraise this property, on the ground that the Surrogate's Court had no jurisdiction to proceed in the matter. The Court holds, by Justice Parker, that the Transfer Tax act of 1887 did not give jurisdiction to Surrogates over the estates of non-residents, except in cases where a decedent left real estate in a Surrogate's county; that it was enough for the Legislature to declare certain interests taxable, for if it did not also provide for the assessment and collection of the tax the law could not be executed. By the act of 1887 no tax was imposed on the estates of non-residents where the decedent left no real estate in this State, and the subsequent statutes giving this Surrogate jurisdiction to collect the tax did not render such estate liable to taxation under the rule that procedure is controlled by the statute in force when the proceeding is instituted.

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A SHERIFF'S JURY IN ATTACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.—The Sheriff, having levied upon certain property under an attachment against the Climax Cycle Company, in a suit brought against it by Eli M. Cohen, one Goldfinger made a claim to such property, and filed notice with the Sheriff. Subsequently the Sheriff impaneled a jury to try the validity of the claim, and the jury found for the claimant. The defendant moved to set aside the verdict, on the ground that it was not sustained by the evidence. The Appellate Division holds, by Justice Ingraham, on plaintiff's appeal, that there is no authority in the code for such a proceeding; that the only effect of the verdict is that the attachment creditor must give a bond to the Sheriff to protect him, and that finding did not prejudice the right to sue the Sheriff for the recovery of the property. A determination by a Sheriff's jury, it was held, was not such a judicial determination as would entitle either party to review it in the absence of an expressed provision authorizing such a review. It was a mere inquiry by the Sheriff to determine whether he should require an execution or attachment creditor to give a bond of indemnity to protect him in holding the goods, or the property levied upon as property subject to such levy.

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VILLAGE WATER WORKS.—When the village of Warsaw, N. Y., began to construct a system of water works, the Warsaw Water Works Company instituted an action to restrain said construction unless its rights, privileges, and franchises were first purchased. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed judgment in favor of the defendants, holding that the plaintiff company could not compel the Water Commissioners of the village, acting under the authority of the general act of 1875, to acquire its privileges and franchises against their will, notwithstanding the act incorporating the water works company invested the Trustees of the village with the power of regulating the manner in which the pipes and structures of the water works company should be laid, authorized them under certain conditions to subscribe to its capital stock, and enacted that "the said company shall furnish water to the Trustees of the said village for extinguishing fires and other purposes as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said company." The court holds that the provisions of the law of 1875 permitting Boards of Water Commissioners to institute proceedings to acquire "the rights, privileges, grants, and property" of water works companies do not require the Water Commissioners of a village to do this where they deem such actions unnecessary or inexpedient.

WARSZAWIAK IN COURT.

Takes Out First Naturalization Papers, Preparing for an Appeal.

Herman Warszawiak, the converted Jew who was expelled from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last Sunday on a charge of gambling, applied for naturalization before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon and received his first papers.

Herman Niemeier of 212 East Eleventh Street swore that he had known Warszawiak for five years and that he is a man of excellent moral character.

It was said that Warszawiak might use the naturalization papers in his appeal to the Presbytery in the Fall.

Soap Factory Inquest Unfinished.

Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday resumed the inquest into the cause of death of the two men who were killed by the collapse of Brown's new soap factory, at Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. Alexander Brown, Jr., was recalled to explain plans of the building to the jury. He said he had been directed to place the tanks as close together as possible, in pairs. After a session of an hour an adjournment was taken until Wednesday next.

No man's summer wardrobe is complete without a suit of serge—greatest summer stuff ever made.

But all serge looks nearly alike at first—better pin your faith to some store than to your own knowledge of goods.

Cool weather hasn't stopped the sale of our negligee shirts; we're even selling bathing suits.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FIERCE FIRE IN A FACTORY

Girls Wished to Put On Their Street Clothes Before They Left the Building.

FIREMEN USED THE ELEVATED

The Laight Street Structure of the R. E. Dietz Company, Manufacturer of Lamps and Lanterns, Almost Entirely Destroyed—Other Structures Damaged.

A slender coil of white smoke issuing from a third-story window of the massive brick structure at the northeast corner of Laight and Greenwich Streets a little after 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon led to the prompt sounding of a fire alarm and to the giving of sufficient warning to enable 150 persons to escape from a doomed building. The coil of smoke came from the stock-room of the lamp, lantern, and oil stove factory of the R. E. Dietz Company, which owned the building and occupied all of its seven stories except the ground floor.

The note of warning was sounded throughout the factory none too soon. Fred Messe, the stock clerk, is credited with having discovered the fire, and as soon as he had reported the fact to Superintendent Olin the two men, together with Bookkeeper Oscar Warner, spread the alarm on the different floors. There were about 125 men and 22 girls in the building. The girls were in the finishing room on the top floor, and so unconscious of their danger were they that most of them, although urged to make their way to the street without delay, insisted on exchanging their shop clothes for their street attire. Detective Donohue of the Fifth Police Precinct, who was one of the first to see the escaping smoke, ran up to the top floor and enforced the reluctant girls to descend regardless of appearances.

The men made their way out of the building in good order and without mishap. Two or three of them dropped from the third-story windows to the elevated railroad structure in Greenwich Street, a distance of only a few feet. William A. Keyes, who is engaged in the trucking business at 67 Laight Street, sent a fire call from Greenwich and Desbrosses Streets, and subsequently four additional calls were sent successively. The Fire Department responded promptly and effectively. The slender white coil issuing from the third-story windows speedily became a thick, choking mass of purple and black smoke, which rode slowly upward on angry tongues of flame.

Fought Fire from the Elevated.

When the firemen reached the scene they found a hot and stubborn fire raging inside of the Dietz building, above the second floor. They proceeded to attack the flames from both the Greenwich and Laight Street sides. Mounting the elevated railroad structure, they stopped the running of trains, and for more than two hours poured water into the burning building from that quarter. Several streams, including one from the water tower, were directed upon the flames from Laight Street. So dense was the smoke and so fierce the heat that the firemen were placed at a great disadvantage at first, but mindful of the fact that an immense amount of valuable property was in jeopardy, they stuck to their work with heroic pluck.

Those on the elevated structure were at times completely enveloped by thick masses of smoke. They were enabled to stand their ground, however, partly in consequence of the application of a solution of cocaine to their eyes by Dr. Gustav Schoeler, who is attached to the Fire Department.

Aside from the intense heat and the obstruction of smoke, the firemen found the burning building comparatively easy to handle. The structure itself, which is 100 by 60 feet in dimensions, was built with very thick outer walls, so that the danger to adjoining property was minimized. There were two elevators in the Dietz Building, run in brick shafts, and these shafts served as chimneys for the fire. The basement and ground floor of the building are occupied by E. Dreyfus & Co., the New York representatives of the California Wine Association, and when the fact became known that several casks of brandy were stored there, in addition to two boilers, exciting rumors of a possible explosion began to circulate. The flames did not descend to the ground floor, however.

School Children March Out.

Much concern was evinced by the thousands of onlookers when the report was passed from lip to lip that there was a panic in Primary School No. 11, which stands immediately in the rear of the Dietz Building. Fears of a panic in that quarter were apparently groundless. There were 350 children in the school, and although most of them were aware of the proximity of a fire, they behaved with admirable discipline. Under the guidance of their Principal, Miss Frances Comstock, the little folks went through their regulation fire drill, and marched out of the school building and away from the neighborhood in good order.

For nearly an hour after its discovery the fire continued to spread until it had completely gutted the large building above the second floor. A dozen heavy streams of water were poured into the structure, but the flames stubbornly continued their work of destruction until they had burned through all of the upper floors and had caused the metal roof to melt and collapse. The falling of the roof fortunately caused no injury to any of the firemen, although bits of molten metal dropped dangerously near to where the men were working. The fierceness of the fire was due mainly to the quantities of oil, paint, and varnish on the different floors.

Adjoining the Dietz Building on Laight Street is one wing of the Baker & Williams United States bonded warehouse, which is filled with cases of valuable dry goods. This warehouse extends round back of the Dietz Building, and is separated from the latter on Greenwich Street only by a narrow brick building occupied by E. J. Follmer as a boarding stable. There were eleven horses in this stable, but the employes succeeded in getting them all out soon after the fire was discovered. At 4 o'clock about a score of fire engines were on the ground, and at 4:30 o'clock the fire was under control. Soon afterward firemen began to scale the heated walls, and clambered into the second-story windows of the gutted building.

Oscar Warner, bookkeeper for the Dietz Company, said that the fire started in the stockroom, on the third floor, but he was unable to give any explanation of its origin. Mr. Dietz, the Secretary of the company, said that he could not understand how the fire originated. It seemed to have emanated from a pile of boxes and packages containing manufactured goods. The company makes a variety of tubular articles, such as lanterns, lamps, oil stoves, &c.

Heavy Losses by the Fire.

The building was erected at a cost of $200,000 by the R. E. Dietz Company, a corporation doing business in New York and Chicago and capitalized at $100,000. Frederick Dietz is President and John E. Dietz Secretary. It was insured for its full value. The damage to the building is placed by Mr. Warner, a stockholder in the company, at about $50,000, while the stock is almost a complete loss, and will foot up over $75,000, also fully insured.

B. Dreyfus & Co. are said to have carried insurance to the amount of $50,000, but their loss will be small. All the casks containing wines and brandies were thoroughly drenched and a few of them burst. About $1,000 is expected to cover the entire damage.

The bonded warehouse of Baker & Williams next door escaped entirely without injury. As soon as the fire started in the Dietz factory, the shutters of all the windows in the warehouse were closed, the doors locked, and every precaution taken against a deluge from the hose. As soon as the fire was out, insurance men made a careful inspection of the contents of the warehouse, but found everything intact. Not a drop of water had reached any of the valuable dry goods stored in the building.

TO EMPLOY NON-UNION MEN.

Master Plasterers Decide to Fight, and Many Building Strikes May Result—Hotel Astoria First.

It was reported yesterday to the Board of Walking Delegates that non-union plasterers had been put to work on the Hotel Astoria, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, in place of the men who had struck. The board thereupon appointed a committee to visit the building to-day, instructing them if the charge shall be established, and the non-union men are not discharged on demand, to order a general strike there.

The Employing Plasterers' Association met yesterday afternoon at the Building Trades Club, 117 East Twenty-third Street, and arranged to carry on a systematic fight against the journeymen who are striking for the privilege of electing their own foremen. They will put non-union men to work on all the twenty buildings where the union men struck. It was decided to begin the fight to-morrow.

Secretary William Craig of the Employers' Association said that several of the largest buildings in the city will be affected if the Board of Walking Delegates should order general sympathetic strikes. Mr. Craig went on to say:

"As an instance of the way the new rule for the men to elect their own foremen works, a contractor who had signed to the new rule discharged his foreman, but the men elected him to his old place and brought him back in triumph to the contractor with the words, 'This is the foreman we elected.'

"The foreman went back to work, and at the end of the day the contractor found fault with him about some job. To his astonishment the newly elected foreman said, 'What the deuce do you care! You ain't employing me. You are only paying me wages. I'm employed by the Plasterers' Society.'"

FELL IN THE BRIDGE SHAFT.

Painter, Johnson Met Death in the Tower Well Hole.

James T. Johnson, a painter, employed on the Brooklyn Bridge, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from the Brooklyn tower into the well hole of the tower, 120 feet deep.

Johnson and Walter Abrams were hoisting themselves on a scaffold inside of the structure, when one of the ropes gave way. Abrams made a spring, and, catching hold of a sound rope, drew himself in safety to the top. Johnson, in his descent to the bottom of the hole, struck against several of the projecting stones.

There was no way of getting to the bottom of the well hole, except by lowering a man by a rope. William Dillon, one of the gang of painters, volunteered to make the perilous descent. When he reached the bottom he found the body lying in a pool of water. He picked it up, threw it over his shoulder, and was drawn safely to the top.

Johnson was forty-five years old, and lived with his wife and three children at Valley Stream, L. I.

EVA HARRISON MARRIED.

She Weds William Ashley, but Both Were Engaged to Other Persons.

Eva Harrison, the actress, who has been playing with A. M. Palmer's "Jim the Penman" company, was on Tuesday of this week married to William J. Ashley of the same organization. The ceremony was performed at noon by the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth Street. After the newly wedded pair had dined in a restaurant on West Twenty-third Street, the young bride left for the home of her parents, in Portland, Oregon. The groom went to his home, 273 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

At the close of the season Miss Harrison's parents insisted that she go home to Portland, where it is said she was betrothed to a young man. Mr. Ashley was also engaged to a young woman in England, and his mother wanted him to go there and marry her. To make it impossible for the parents of either to interfere they decided to marry before Miss Harrison went home. She will return in three weeks, and the young couple will then take a wedding trip to Europe.

The Hospital Will Not Profit.

When Mrs. Johanna Driscoll died a year ago she left an estate valued at several thousand dollars, the bulk of which she left to St. Vincent's Hospital for the relief and care of the sick. Teresa Kelly, executrix of the will, questioned the validity of the bequest, and Surrogate Arnold yesterday decided that under the Laws of 1848 this bequest is invalid, on the ground that the hospital was incorporated under the Laws of 1848, which provide that no bequest not made at least two months before the death of the testatrix or testator shall be valid. It was shown that Mrs. Driscoll's will was not executed within that time.

Dore Gallery of Paintings.

The Doré Gallery of Paintings, which has been on exhibition in the city, will not be sent to Europe, but will remain for some time at the store of the Siegel-Cooper Company.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

A Serviceable Suit For Boys.

We have a dark blue, cheviot-finished serge, which has been proved by chemical tests to be absolutely all wool, changeless color, and wears so well and looks so well, that we make it into suits for all ages, as follows:

A little suit with cutaway jacket, showing vest front which can be taken out, and jacket worn with waist or blouse—6 to 8 yrs., $5.00.

In double-breasted jacket and short pants—6 to 15 yrs., $5.00.

Youths' suits, with long trousers—14 to 18 yrs., $10.00.

Well lined, well made, and possessing the fit and finish characteristic of our establishment.

A practical illustration of what we mean by "*Boys' Clothes* made by *Boys' Tailors.*"

60-62 West 23d St.

For your vacation at mountain, lake, or seashore, consult with us what to wear.

Linen Suits, $10, $12.
Crash Suits, $7.50 $8, $10.
Striped Flannel Suits, $10.
Wool Crash Suits, $10.
Blue Serge Reefers, $6.
Bathing Suits, $1 up to $4.
White Duck Trousers, $1.50.
Straw Hats, $1.50, $2, $3.
Negligee Shirts, $1.
English Caps, 50c., 75c., $1.

Prices of Golf and Wheel Suits all marked down to 6, 8, 10 & 12 dollars.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St.
420 Broadway, Cor. Canal St.
265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

PEARY'S POLAR CAMPAIGN

The Explorer, Now Assured of Getting Five Years' Leave, Prepares to Start North.

NATIVES TO GIVE WALRUS MEAT

A Preliminary Trip Next Month and the Main Expedition to Start Next March—Expects to Establish Camps, Moving Forward by Stations.

Lieut. Peary returned from Washington yesterday after completing arrangements to get leave of absence from the Government service of five years in order to continue his attempts to reach the North Pole.

Lieut. Peary was in excellent spirits, and spoke confidently of the ultimate success of the plan already submitted to the public.

"I expect to leave Boston about July 10 on a chartered vessel for a preliminary trip, returning in September," said the explorer. "This trip will be to arrange for securing walrus meat for the dogs, and skins and furs for those who will accompany the party on the northward march. It is necessary to give notice to the natives, so that they may lay in the needed supply in the hunting season.

"In March, 1898, we expect to carry our ship, with five years' stores, to the head of navigation, and there land our supplies. As to the point of landing, it will depend upon the rigor of the season. A village will be established there as the base of supplies, and our northward march will begin. By March, 1899, we shall have reached a point about 360 miles from the pole. This will form our most northward camp, from which final operations will be carried on.

"The plan, briefly, will be to advance such a distance as the supplies we can carry on a single sledge will permit. Then to return and move the general camp to that point, and so forward until we reach the point where we must make a dash for the pole. I am confident I shall reach it or learn why it cannot be reached.

"In any event we shall leave such marks behind us that we can easily be followed, and shall store provisions at such frequent points as will enable us to return over our course to the main base of supplies."

When asked to speak of Nansen's trip, Lieut. Peary said:

"I am satisfied that Nansen has made money out of his work, but even if I discover the north pole, I am doubtful if I can make enough out of it to pay the expense of this expedition."

"Do you believe that the north pole can be reached by land or by sledges?"

"In the dark season I believe the ice will permit of sledging to the pole. There may be land there, or the ice may be solid enough to admit of being crossed. In any event, I am satisfied that my expedition will solve the question."

STRANGE ELECTRIC STORM.

Capt. Lampe of the Steamship Leon Tells of a Remarkable Experience off Cape Hatteras.

Capt. Lampe of the steamship Leon, which arrived here yesterday with fruit from Jamaican ports, tells a story of a remarkable electric storm encountered last Monday, while his vessel was off Cape Hatteras. The steamer, according to the skipper's story, was plowing along through a smooth sea, with clear weather overhead, when suddenly, with scarcely any barometric warning, jet black clouds gathered on the horizon, and with almost incredible swiftness mounted into the heavens, accompanied by the constant and terrific booming of thunder and flashes of lightning.

The three women passengers on the steamer were almost hysterical from fright. For almost five hours the little vessel groped her way along. All the time the sea was as smooth as glass. The climax of the storm occurred when a great bolt of lightning shot over the bow of the Leon and struck the water fifty yards away with terrific force. An immense volume of water was thrown into the air to a height of fifty feet, deluging the deck of the steamship with spray.

Then the rain fell in torrents. The officers of the Leon believe that the water that fell on the vessel was from a cloudburst. The water came, not in drops, but in sheets and columns. The crew were unable to stand the deluge on deck, and all hands were ordered below. Suddenly the clouds lifted, and within a short time there were left the usual Summer sky and sea.

BROOKLYN'S WATER PROBLEM.

Officials on the New Obstacle in the Way of Supplies.

The Appellate Court decision, handed down Tuesday, deciding that the city has no more right than any other property owner to resort to any method of collecting water which will interfere with the supply of other real estate owners, has disturbed the city officials considerably.

City Works Commissioner Willis said the decision was a surprise as well as a shock to him. "It certainly adds to the seriousness of a situation which was already bad enough," he said. "We had provided the requisite supply for this Summer by the new driven wells, and there seemed a possibility of solving the problem of a good supply for Brooklyn for some time to come. We will not dig any further wells until we know just where we are. I do not think that we will discontinue the work on the wells already begun, as we have received no intimation of trouble from the places where the experiments in that line are going on."

Mr. Willis let it be understood that he would contest the decision in the courts.

Corporation Counsel Burr prepared a statement for publication, in which he says:

"While the decision is considerably in advance of any decision heretofore made in this State on the subject of subterranean water rights, and is directly contrary to the English authorities on the subject, it is by no means so serious and far reaching as has been intimated. Even in this case the courts say that they will not lay down any fixed rules, but the rule to be applied must at all times depend upon the particular facts of the particular case as applied to the doctrine of reasonable use and relative rights.

"In this case, the City of Brooklyn offered no evidence in defense of the plaintiff's claim, but obtained a dismissal of the complaint in the court below on the plaintiff's own testimony. I have not yet decided whether we shall go back to the Trial Term and try out the question of fact on the new trial which has been ordered, or whether we shall take the case at once to the Court of Appeals in order to have the law definitely settled."

THE BIG SIEGEL-COOPER CO. STORE
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Wines and Liquors.

4th floor.

An extraordinary opportunity for lovers of high grade extra dry French Champagne.

A wine superior in flavor and dryness to Mumm's, Pommery, Moet & Chandon or any fashionable wine on the American market and so guaranteed in every particular or money refunded.

A fortunate cash purchase enables us to sell Moigneaux Pere et Fils (Amitie) Champagne, imported in glass from Dizy, France, and shipped to Lorenz Reich, N. Y.

	Reich's price per case, 12 qts. 36.00.	Per case 24 pints, 37.50.
OUR PRICE	19.20	20.50

Bass's Ale, "Pickwick," best and oldest, imported in glass, per dozen 1.59
Guinness's Stout, "Dog's Head," imported in glass, per dozen 1.52
Ginger Ale, (Cunningham's,) none better made, per dozen. 85c
"Johannis," a natural mineral water, the King of Table Waters, Per doz. quarts, 1.75 Per doz. pints, 1.25
Hathorn Saratoga Water, per case, 2 doz. pints, 3.00 Per pint bottle, 13c
St. Julien, excellent California Claret, full quart bottles, Per dozen, 2.25 Per bottle, 25c
Port Wine, good quality, California, 5 years old, per gallon.. 69c, 99c, 1.30
Port Wine, Imported 1.90, 2.45
Sherry Wine, California, 69c, 99c, 1.30
Sherry Wine, Imported, 2.45, 3.50, 4.50
California Claret, good table wine, per gallon 52c, 89c, 1.15

The following Rhine Wines imported from Ludwig Osterman, Frankfort-on-Main:

Laubenheimer, per case 4.70
Niersteiner, per case 5.00
Deidesheimer, per case 5.25
Hochheimer, per case 5.50

Moselle Wines, imported in glass from Gebruder Eckel, Deidesheim,

Trabener, per case 12 qts 7.95
Zeltinger, per case, 12 qts 7.95
Graacher, per case 12 qts 9.50
Pennsylvania XXX Rye Whisky, per gallon 1.85
Monongahela Rye Whisky, 1892, per gallon 2.35
Gibson's Rye Whisky, 1892, per gallon 2.65
Mt. Vernon Rye Whisky, 1892, per gallon 2.85
Hazel Pure Rye Whisky, per gallon 3.00
Gackenheimer Rye Whisky, 1891, per gallon 3.25
Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne, per quart bottle 2.50
Breton Sec Champagne, imported in glass, per quart bot. 1.75
Pommery & Greno Champagne, per quart bottle 2.50
Prince best American Champagne, per quart bottle 1.10
Sillery Mousseau, excellent quality American Champagne, per quart bottle 65c
per pint bottle, 35c per ½ pint bottle, 25c

Only about 600 cases more of the E. Garnier & Co.'s celebrated Wines, bottled at the winery in California. These goods are worth twice our selling price. Past three years in bottle. None bottled before attaining four years.

Carbernet, French type Claret, per case 12 qts 3.00
Carbernet, French type Claret, 1887, per case 12 qts 3.60
Carbernet, French type Claret, 1885, per case 12 qts 4.50
Leoville, French type Claret, 1890, per case 12 qts 4.50
Beaujolais, French type, Burgundy, 1889, per case 12 qts 4.20
Riesling, German type Rhine Wine, 1890, per case 12 qts 2.40
Sauterne, French type, vintage 1889, per case 12 qts 3.00
Port Wine, Spanish type, per case 12 qts 3.50
Port Wine, Tarragona type, per case 12 qts 4.75
Sherry Wine, Spanish type, per case 12 qts 3.50
Sherry Wine, Dry, per case 12 qts 5.25
Angelica, Hungarian type, per case 12 qts 3.90
Muscatel, Italian type, per case 12 qts 3.90
Marceau "Sec," best California natural fermented, in bottle, champagne, per case 24 pts. 10.80

About 135 cases of the high-class Clarets and Sauternes imported in glass, of the Landau & Fils, Bordeaux, lot, bought of R. Maisans & Co., on hand, must go this week. Sold at one-half the cost of importation.

Cotes de Bourg, case 24 pints 4.75
Margaux, 1890, case 12 quarts 6.00
Larose, 1890, case 12 quarts 7.50
Lafite, 1890, case 12 quarts 8.50
Chateaux Giscours, 1888 case 12 qts 11.00
Chateaux Monton, 1888, case 24 pints 12.50
Chateaux Leoville, 1888, case 12 quarts 13.00
Chateaux Latour, 1888, case 12 quarts 14.00
Chateaux Lafite, 1888, case 12 quarts 16.50
Chateaux Margaux, 1888, case 12 quarts 17.00
Barsac, case 12 qts 6.00
Sauternes, case 12 qts 5.00

The Jubilee Illustrated.

Exclusive Views of the Great Pageant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has obtained the sole right to reproduce in America the photographs of the Queen's Jubilee procession in London Tuesday, made by the London Stereoscopic Company. These photographs were developed Tuesday night, and the plates were dispatched to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the steamer Germanic of the White Star Line which sailed from Liverpool Wednesday.

The views will be presented in

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of SUNDAY, JULY 4TH,

which, for this occasion will be enlarged to twenty-four pages.

These pictures will not be presented by any other American publication. They will be the first authentic views of the great Jubilee procession to be seen in this country.

The London Stereoscopic Company enjoyed the exclusive privilege to photograph the procession from St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, the best points in London from which the parade could be seen.

THE NEW YORK TIMES secured the American copyright at considerable expense, and, as has already been said, the pictures will be produced in

The New York Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine of Sunday, July 4th.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AMUSEMENTS.

Music Teachers' National Association
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
9:30 A. M. GRAND OPENING MEETING. Speakers: Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Chairman; Mayor Wm. L. Strong, Dr. A. F. Schauffler, President Herbert Wilber Greene, Rev. Edward Judson, M. D., Prof. S. S. Packard; music, Metropolitan Orchestra; Adolph Neuendorf, director. Solo ists: August Spanuth, pianist; Hubert Arnold, violinist; Miss Amanda Vierheller, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Homer N. Bartlett, director. Opening of Trades Exposition, 11:30. Presentation of Sight Singing Methods. Conferences and recitals in afternoon. Admission, morning, $1.00. Afternoon, 50c. Evening lectures, 50c.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, Afternoon, Evening.
Pain's Fireworks, Eves, except Sun. & Mon.
De Wolf Hopper, El Capitan, June 26.
SPECIAL FEATURES ON Queen's Jubilee, To-day.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. To-night at 8:15. Last Week. Last Matinee Saturday at 2. The Circus Girl, "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, James Powers, Herbert Gresham. Last 3 Nights. 9TH AND LAST WEEK.

P MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. P
O Every evening at 8, including Sunday. O
P POPULAR CONCERTS P
S by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. S
PRICES, 25c. and 50c.
In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.
SOLOIST NIGHT—FRIDAY.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
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